

Atlas
G1019
M57
1861

MITCHELL'S NEW GENERAL ATLAS,

CONTAINING MAPS OF THE
VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD,
PLANS OF CITIES, ETC.

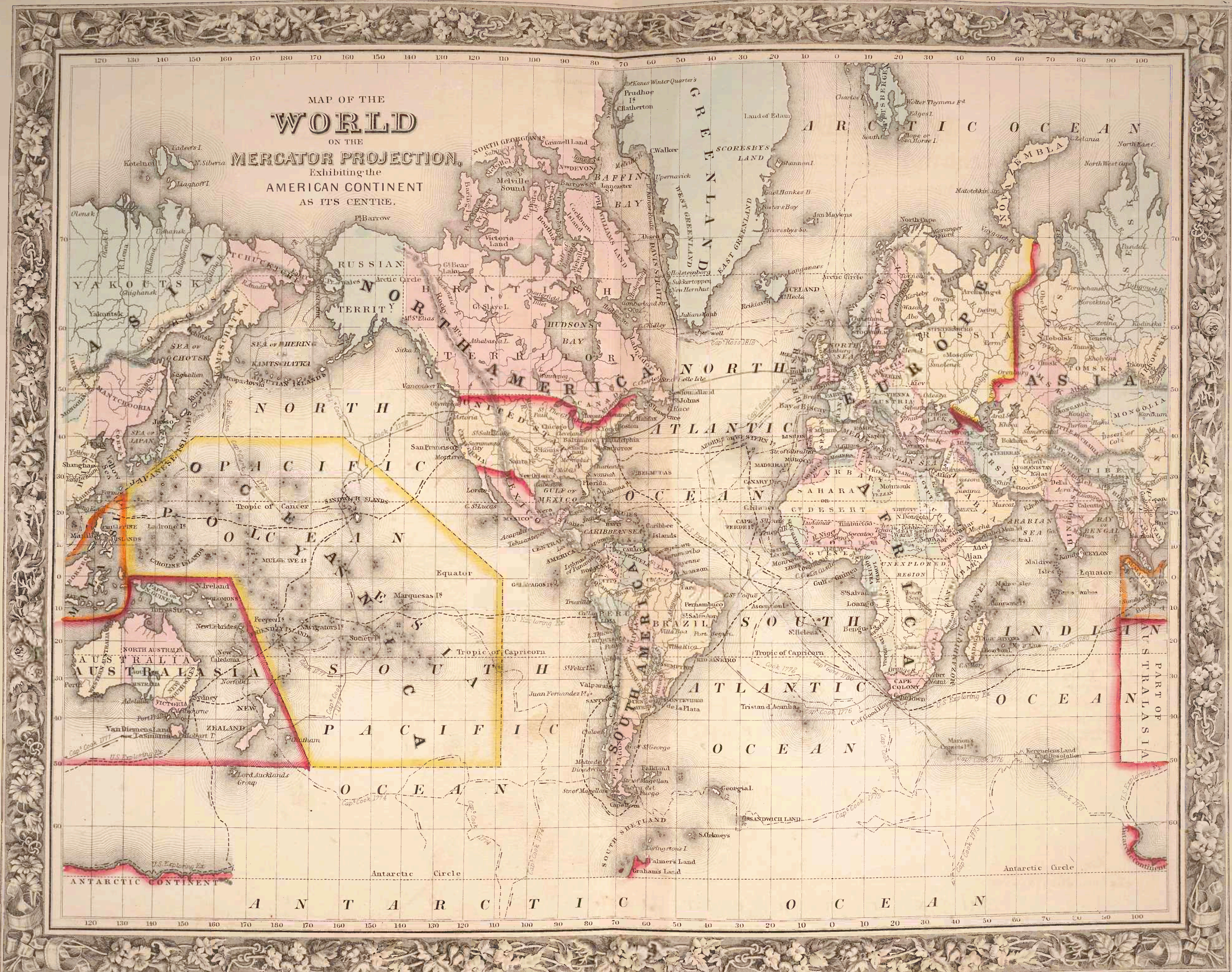
EMBRACED IN
FORTY-SEVEN QUARTO MAPS,
FORMING A SERIES OF
SEVENTY-SIX MAPS AND PLANS,
TOGETHER WITH
VALUABLE STATISTICAL TABLES.

PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLISHED BY S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL, JR.
No. 31 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
1861.

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74. SANDWICH ISLANDS.
75. AFRICA.
76. ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

WITH OTHER
PROJECTIONS
&c. &c.



Longitude West from Greenwich

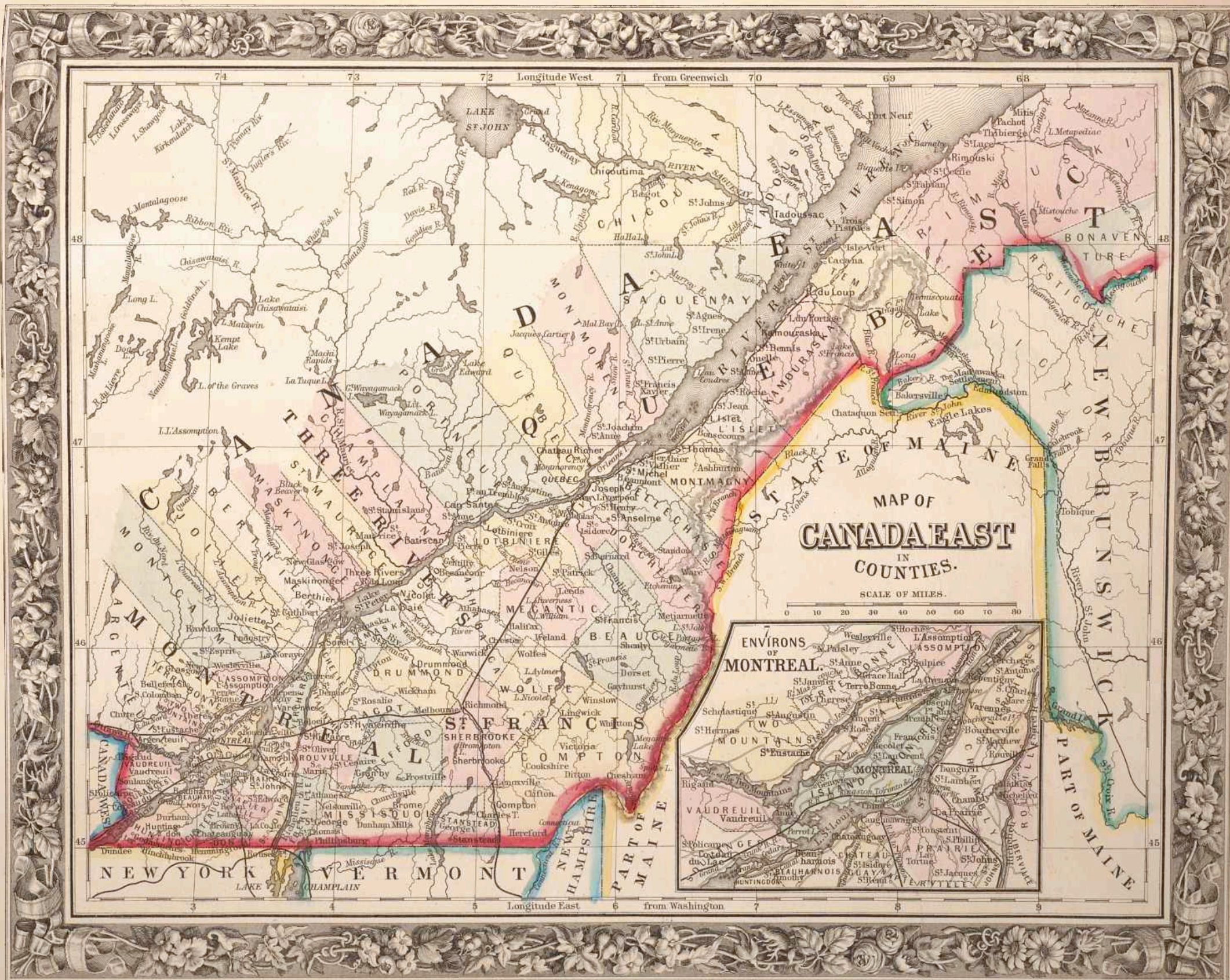
SCALE OF MILES.

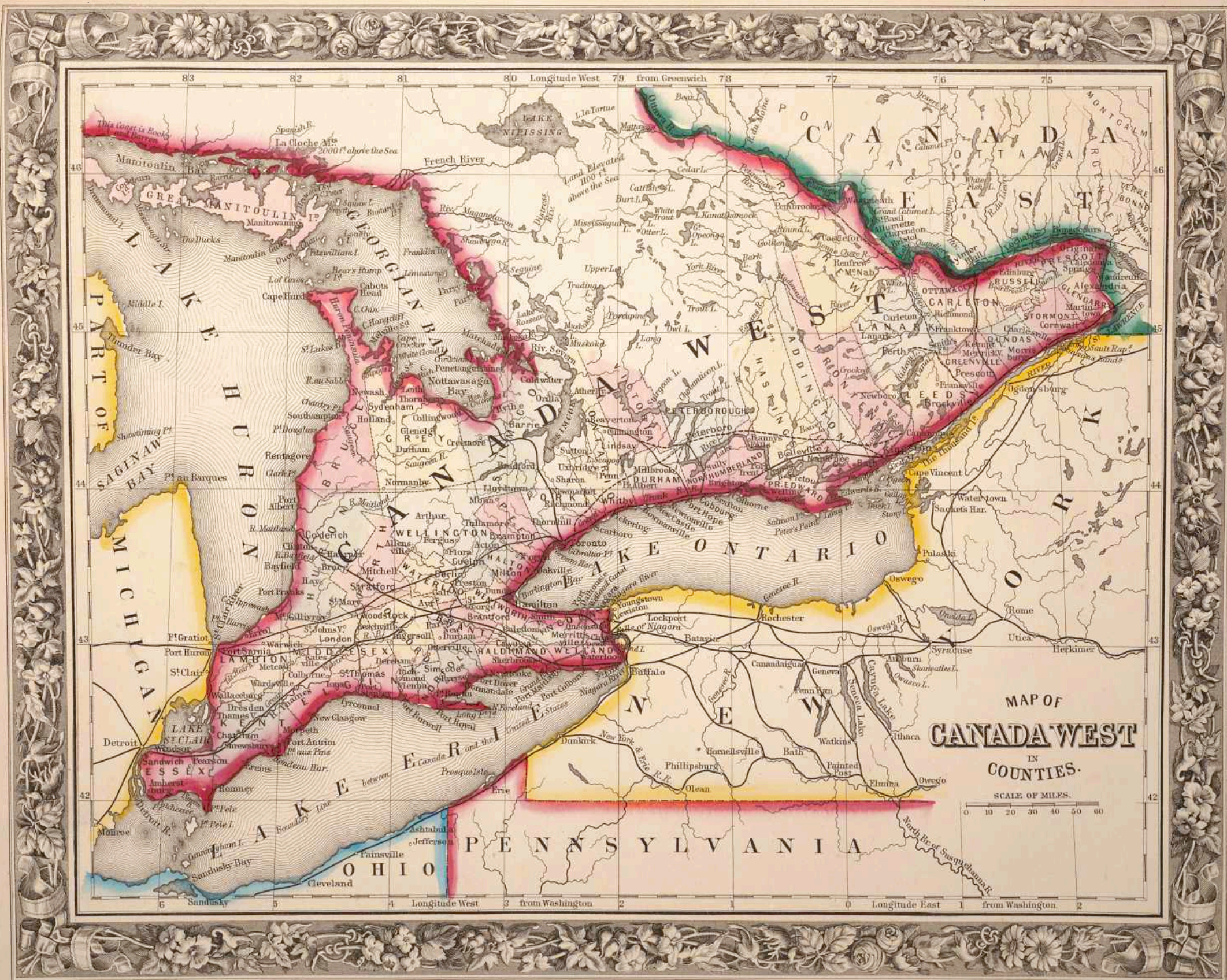
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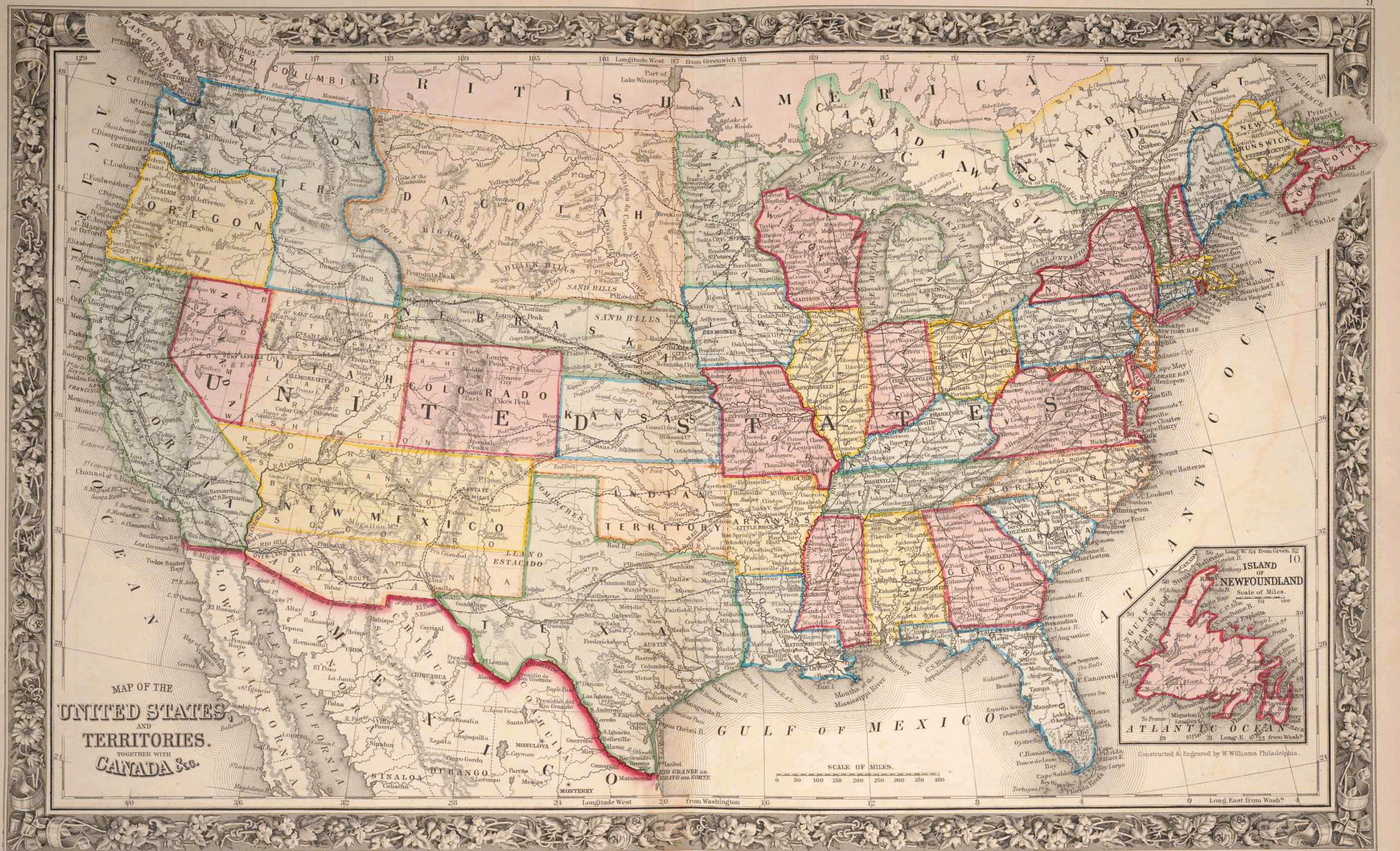
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600

37 Longitude West 27 from Washington 17 3 Long East 7 from Washington

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1880 by S. Augustus Mitchell, Jr. in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the U.S. for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.





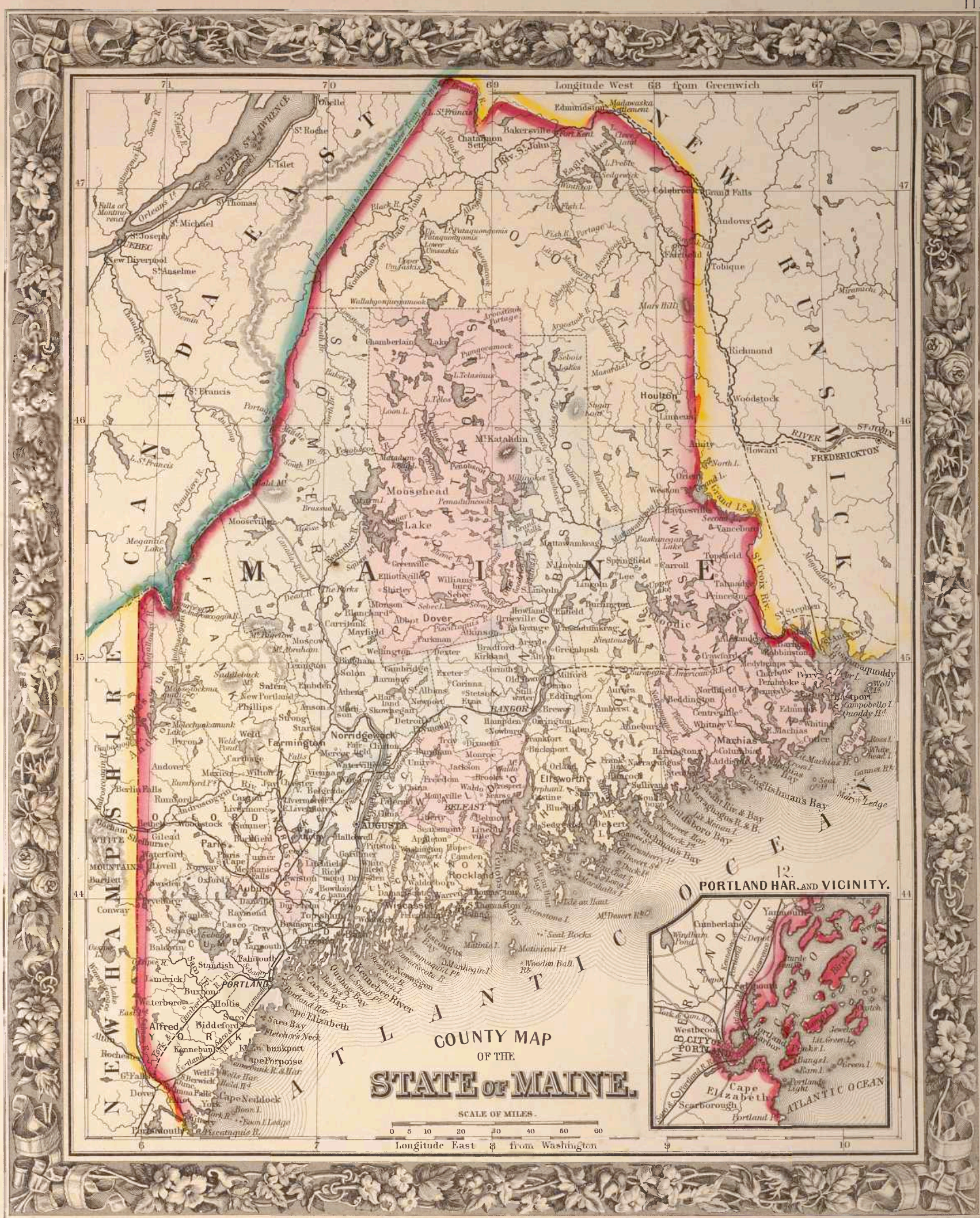


MAP OF THE
UNITED STATES
AND
TERRITORIES.
TOGETHER WITH
CANADA &c.

SCALE OF MILES.
0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400

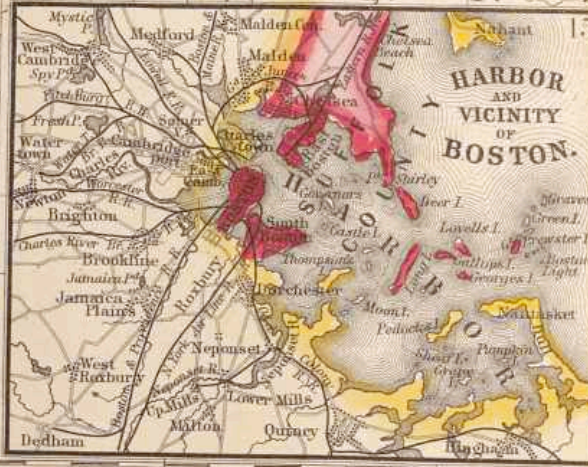
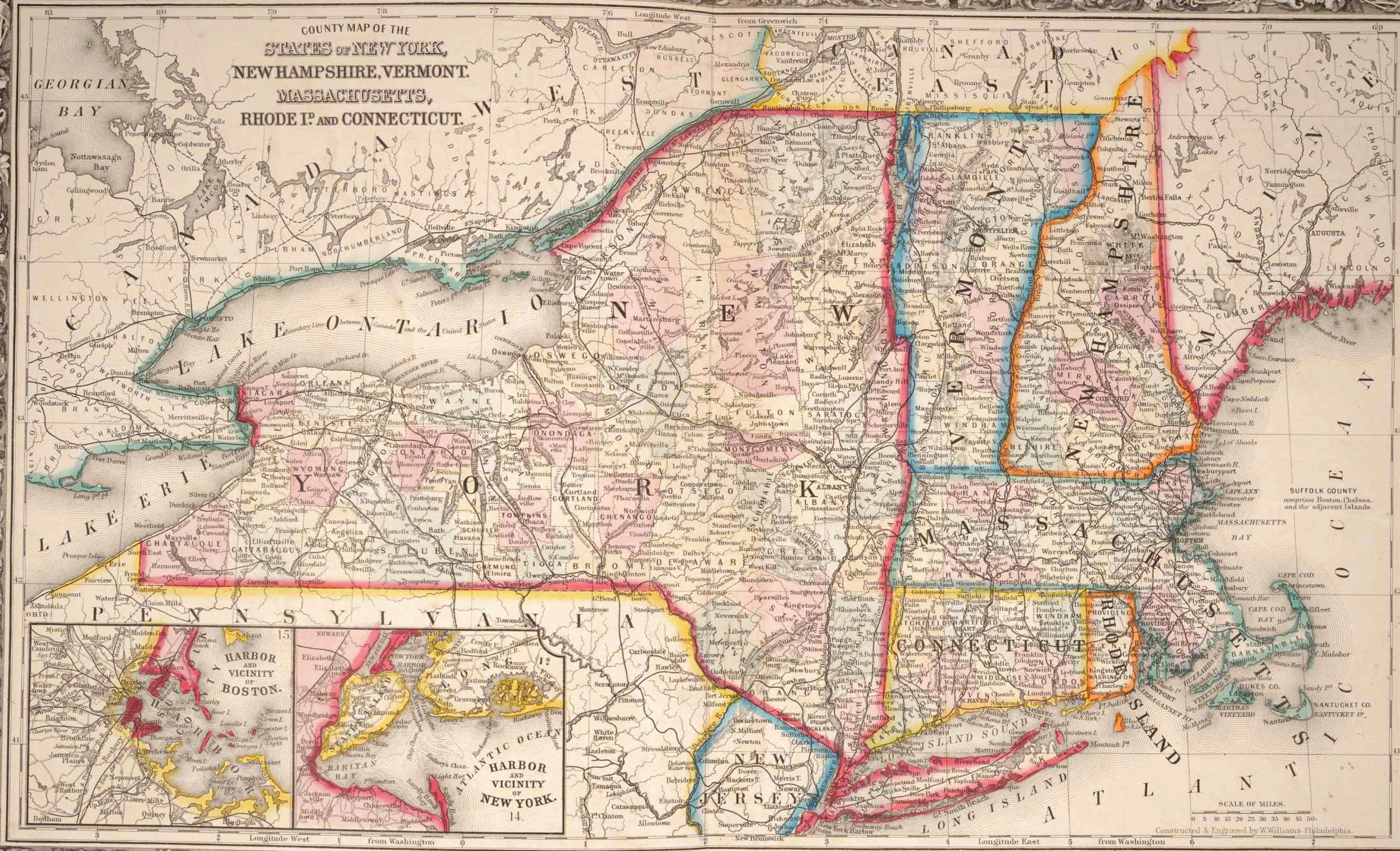
NEWFOUNDLAND
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Scale of Miles.
0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400
Long. East from Wash.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

Constructed & Engraved by W. Williams Philadelphia.

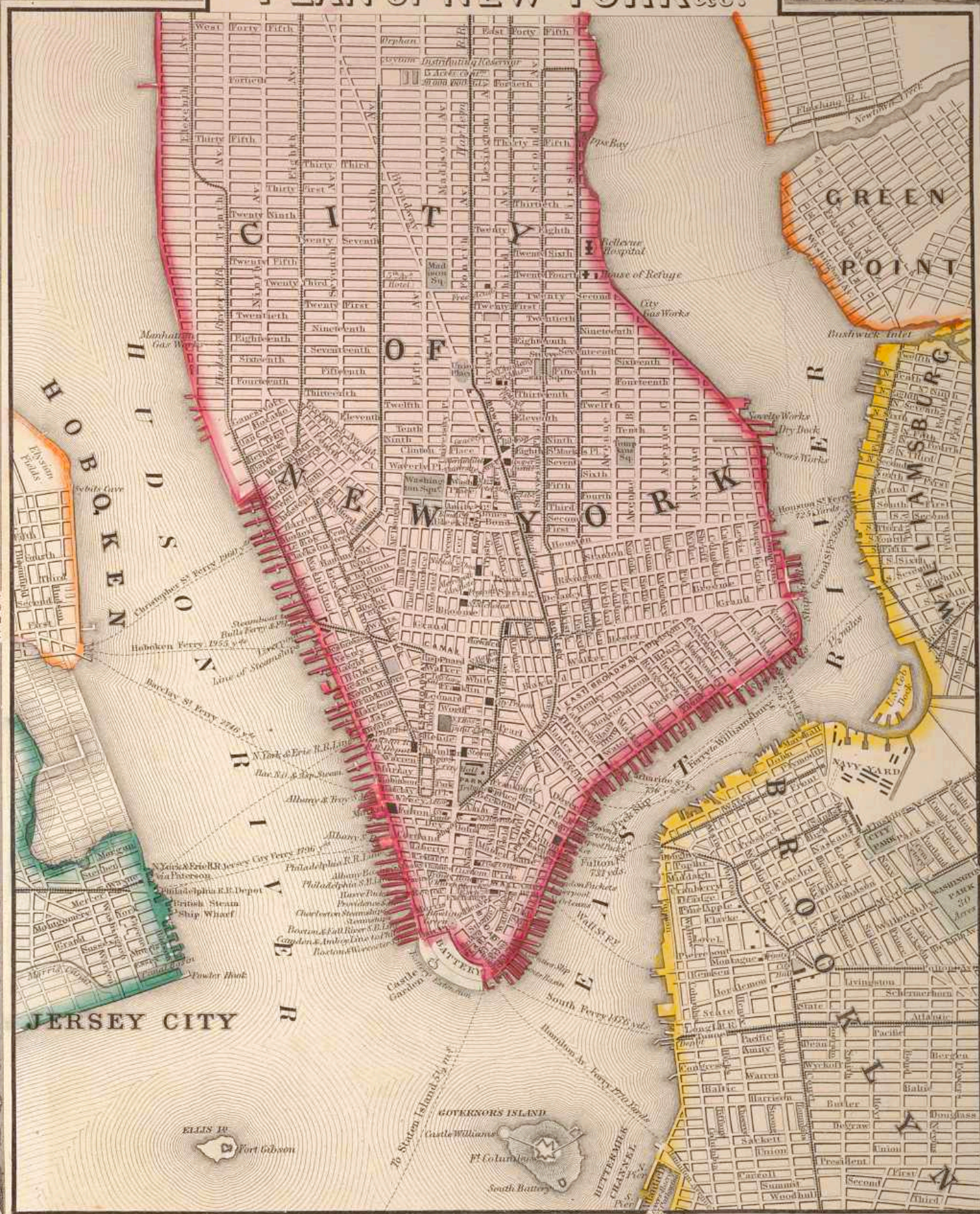


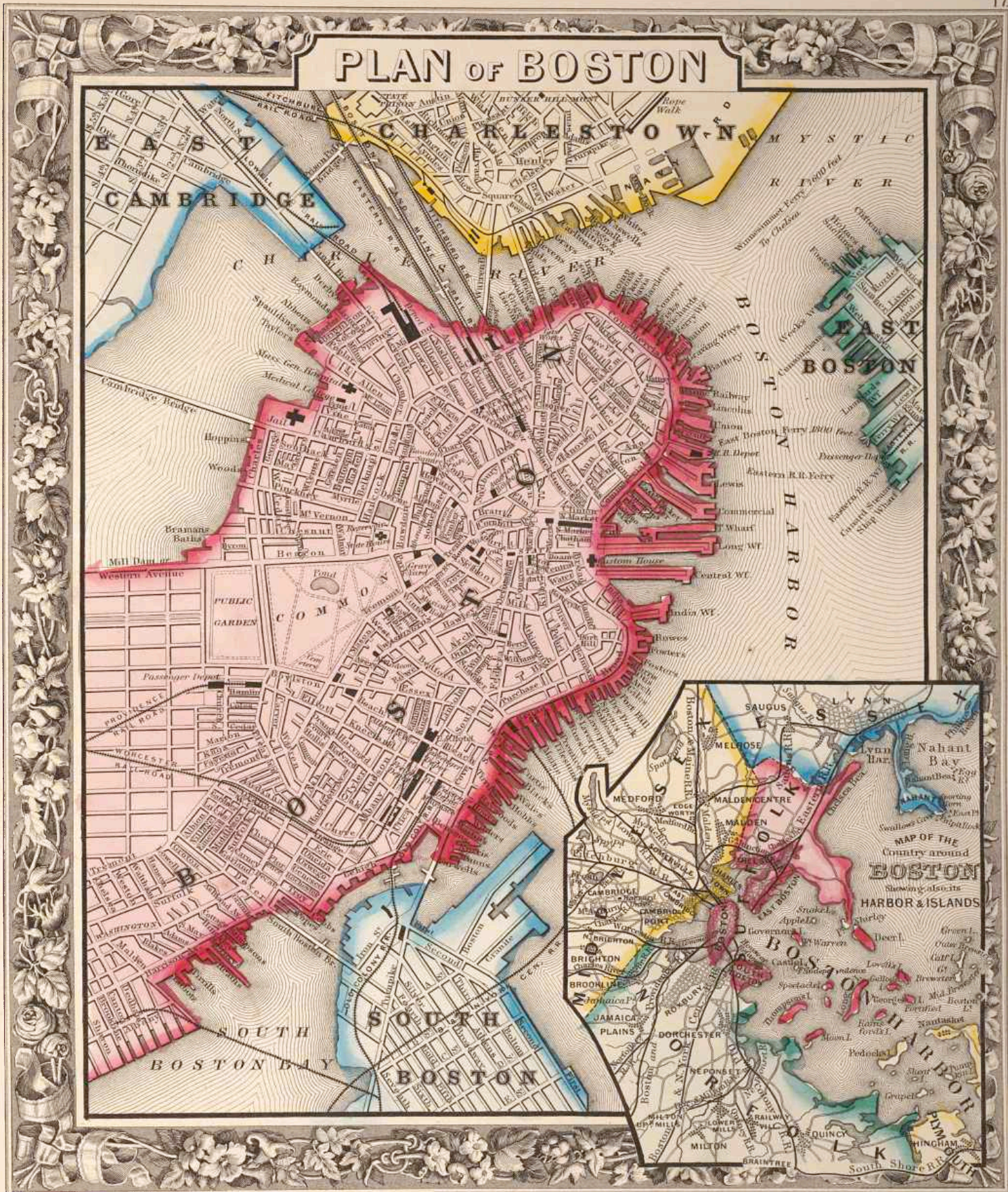
Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1890 by S. Augustus Mitchell, Jr. in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the U. S. for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

COUNTY MAP OF THE
STATES OF NEW YORK,
NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT,
MASSACHUSETTS,
RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.

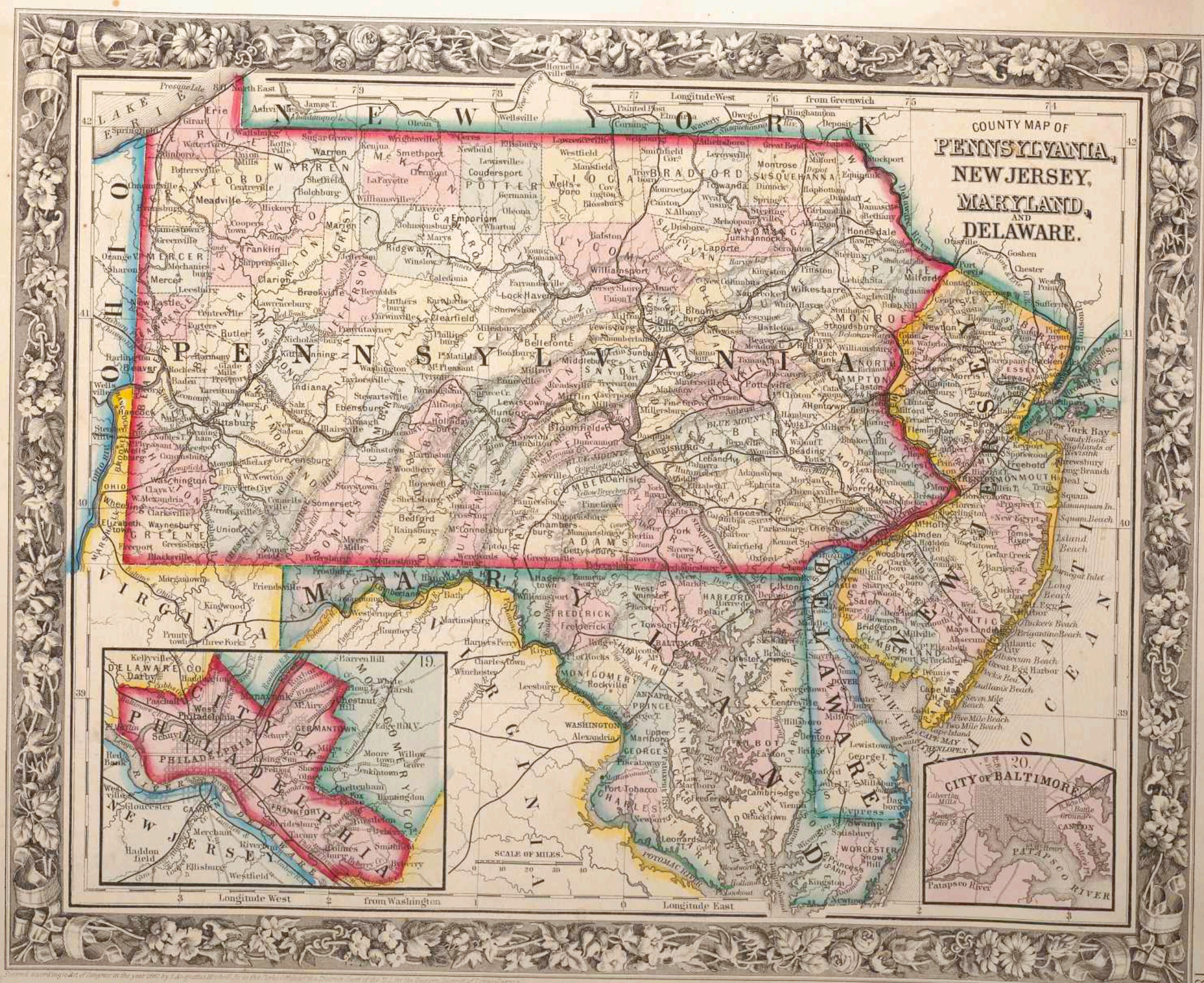


PLAN OF NEW YORK & C.



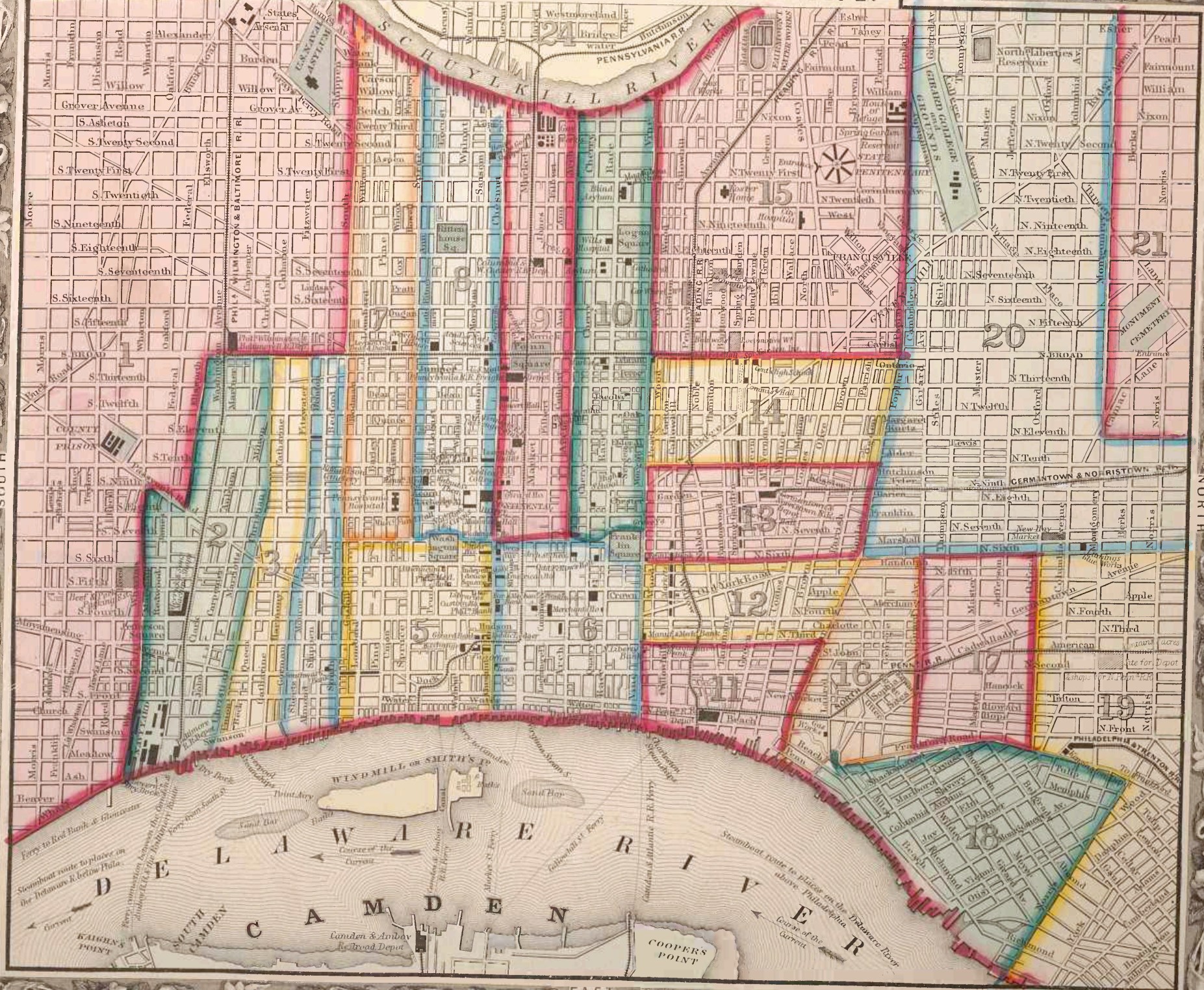


Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1860 by S. Augustus Mitchell, Jr. in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the U. S. for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

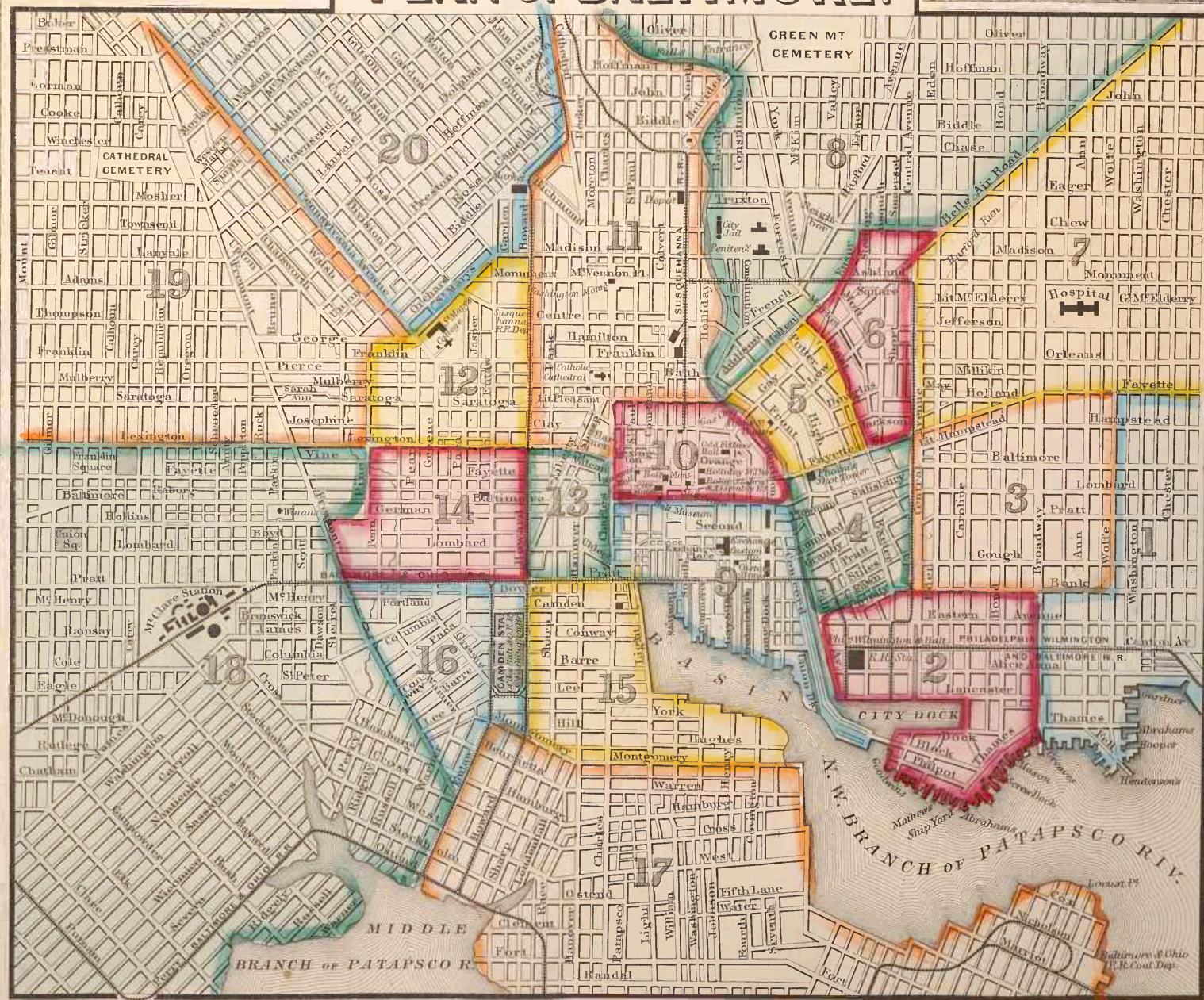


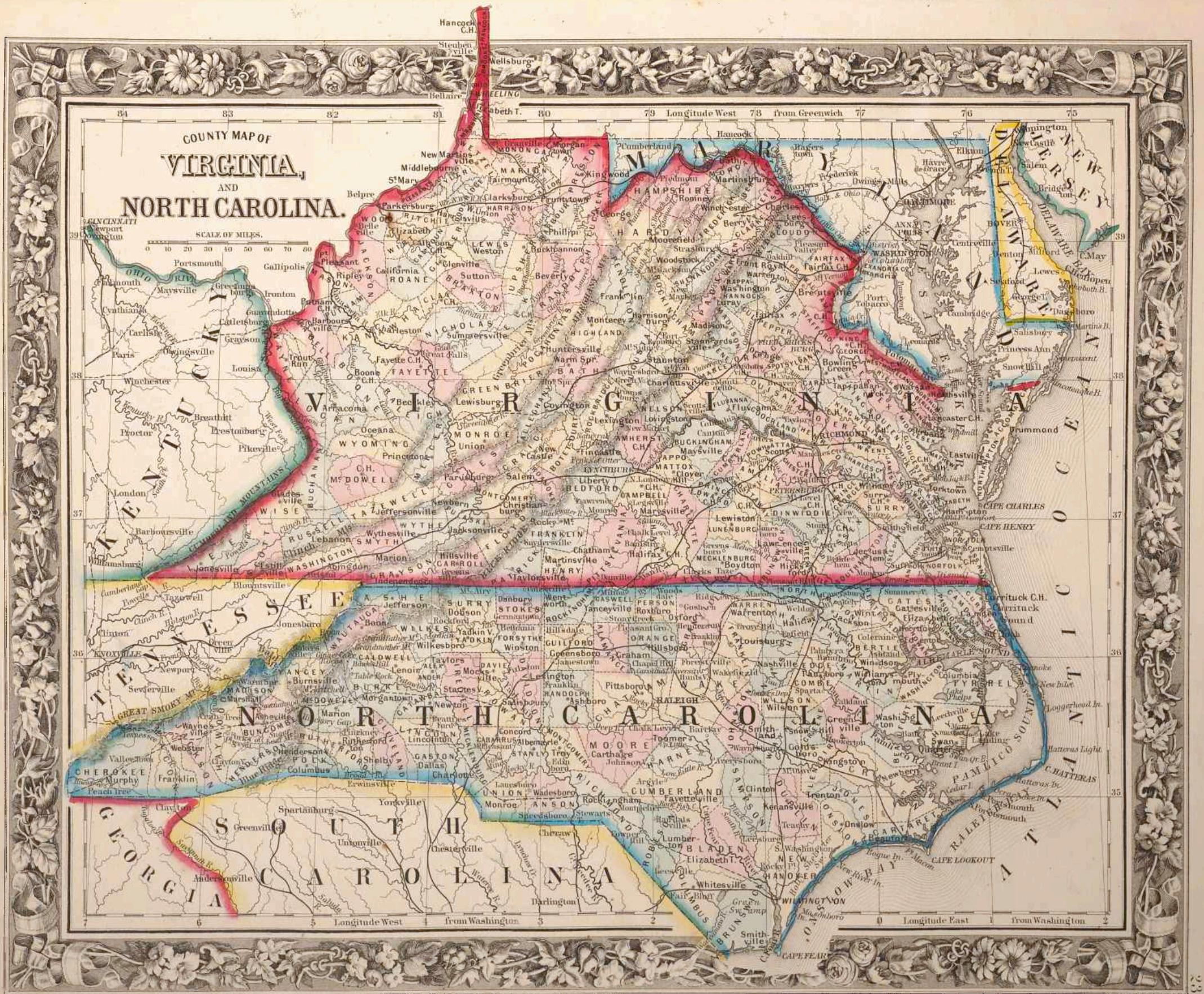
Source: according to the map of the year 1860 by J. M. Smith, published by the U.S. Government, and the map of the year 1860 by J. M. Smith, published by the U.S. Government.

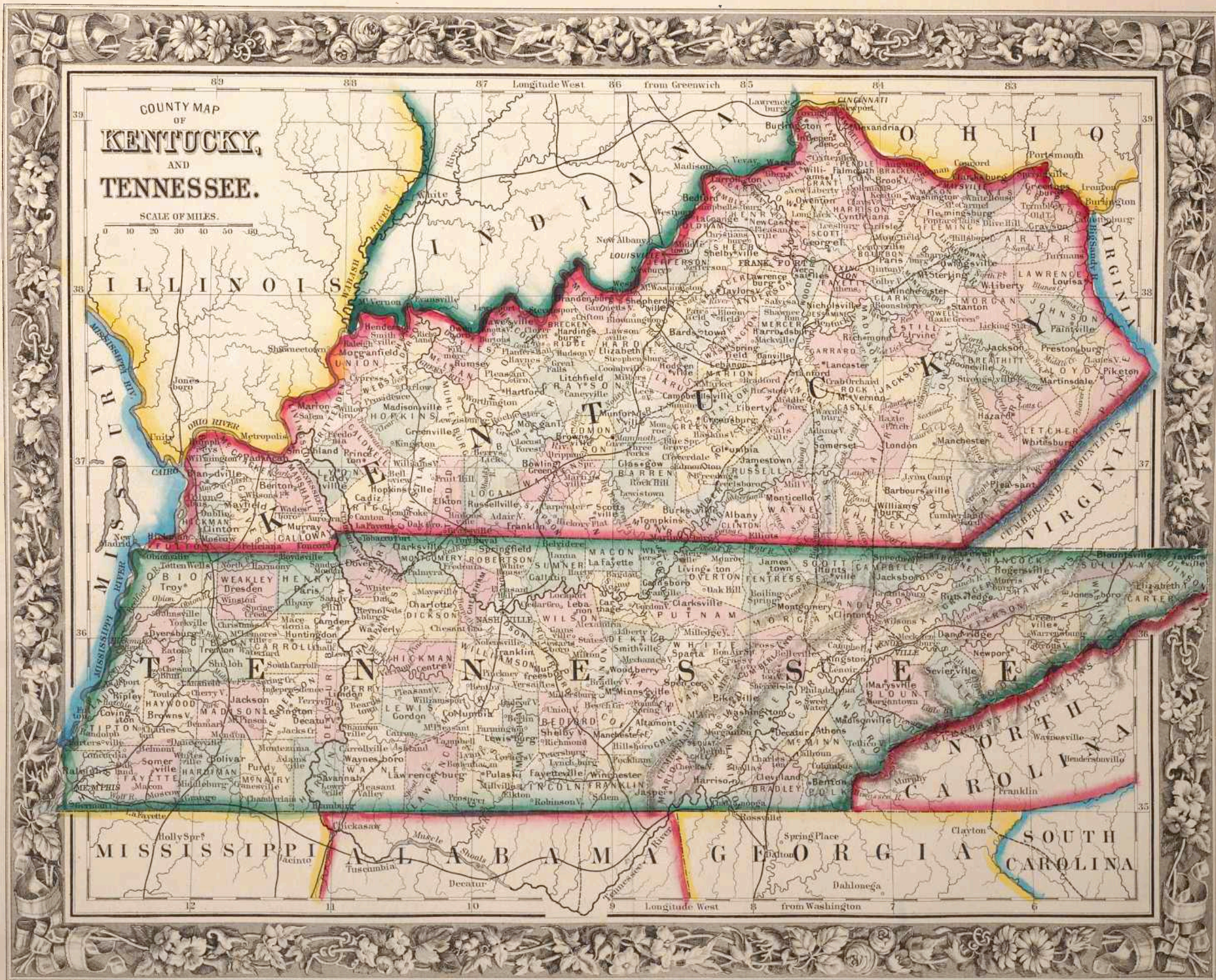
PLAN OF PHILADELPHIA.



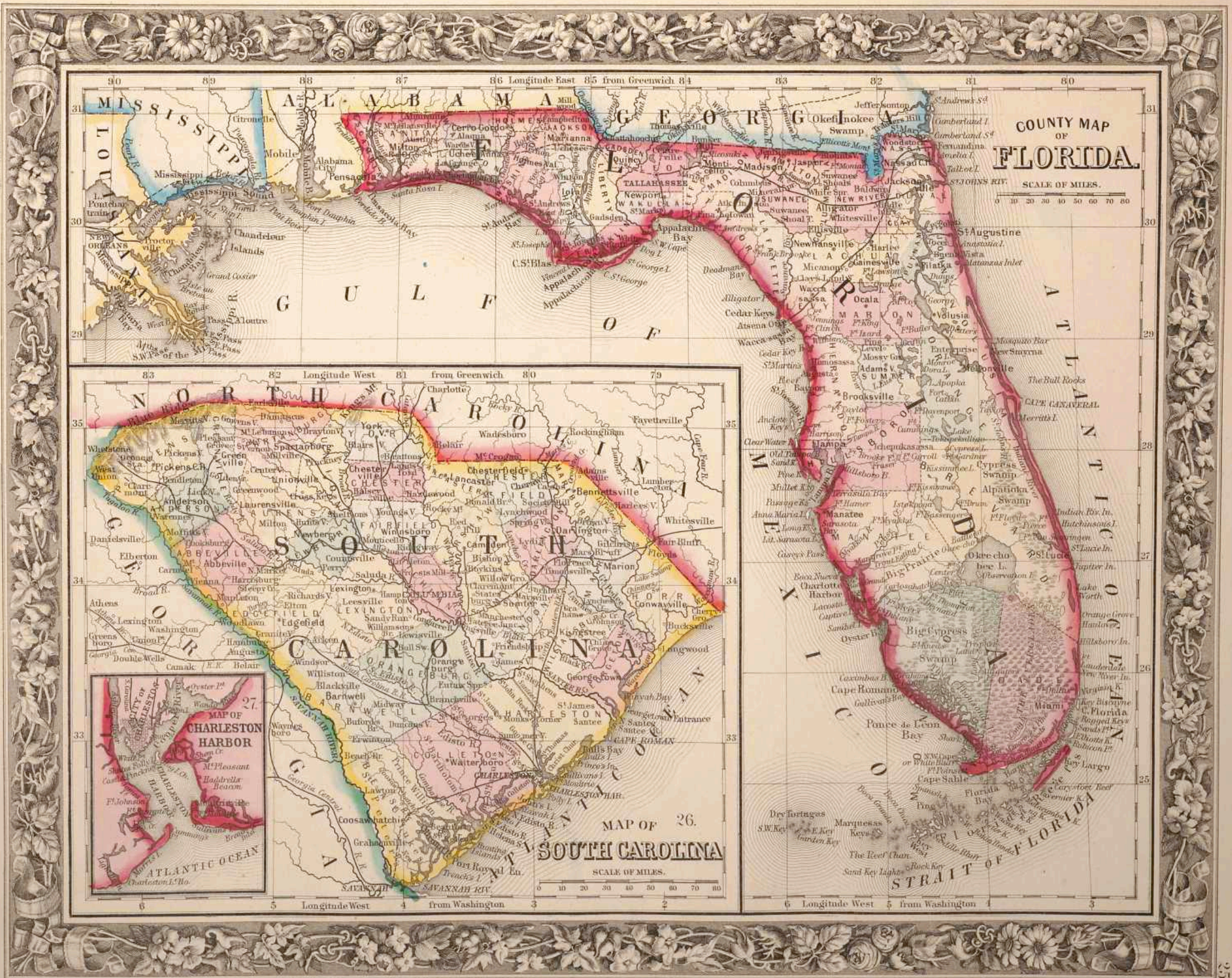
PLAN of BALTIMORE.



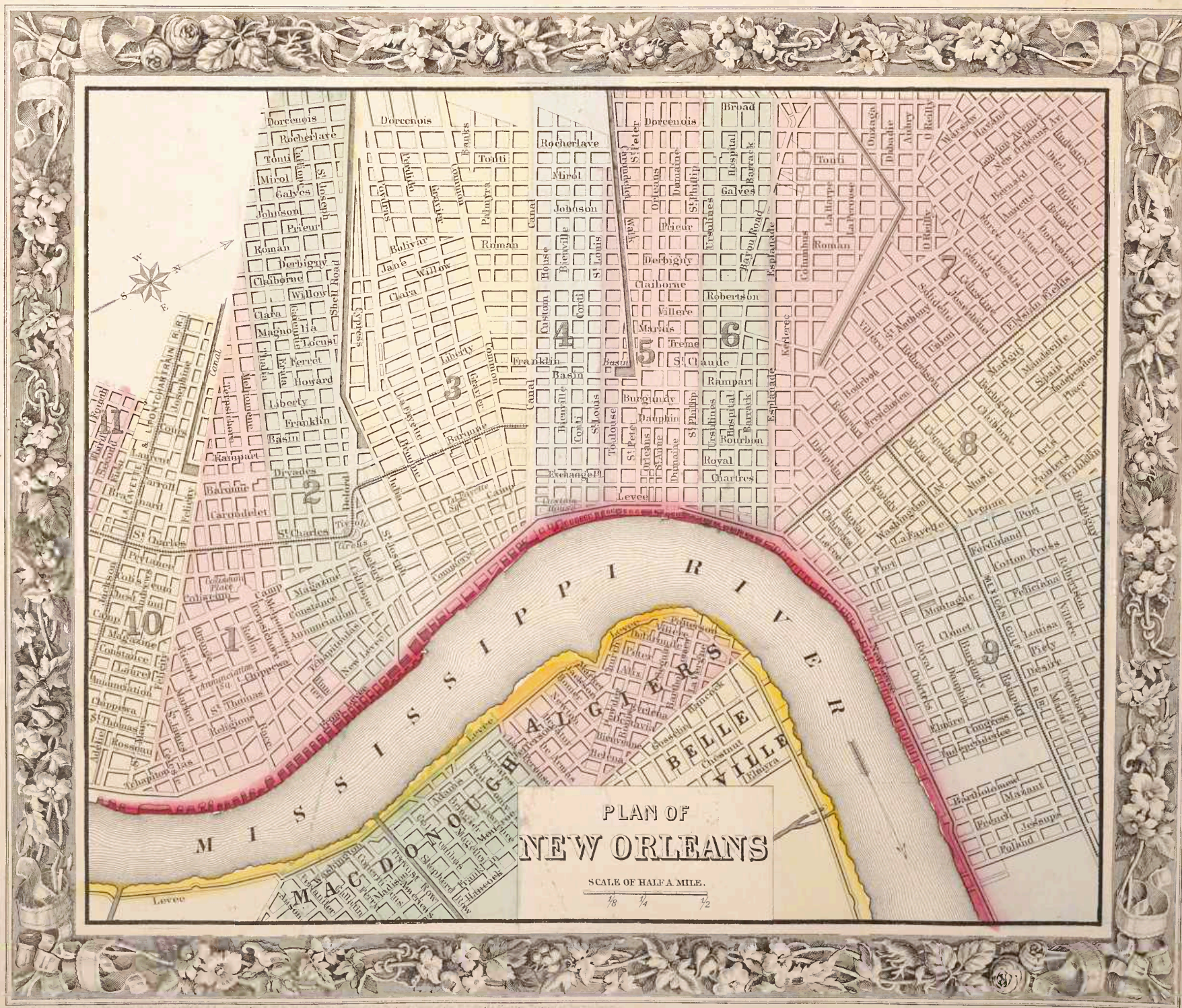




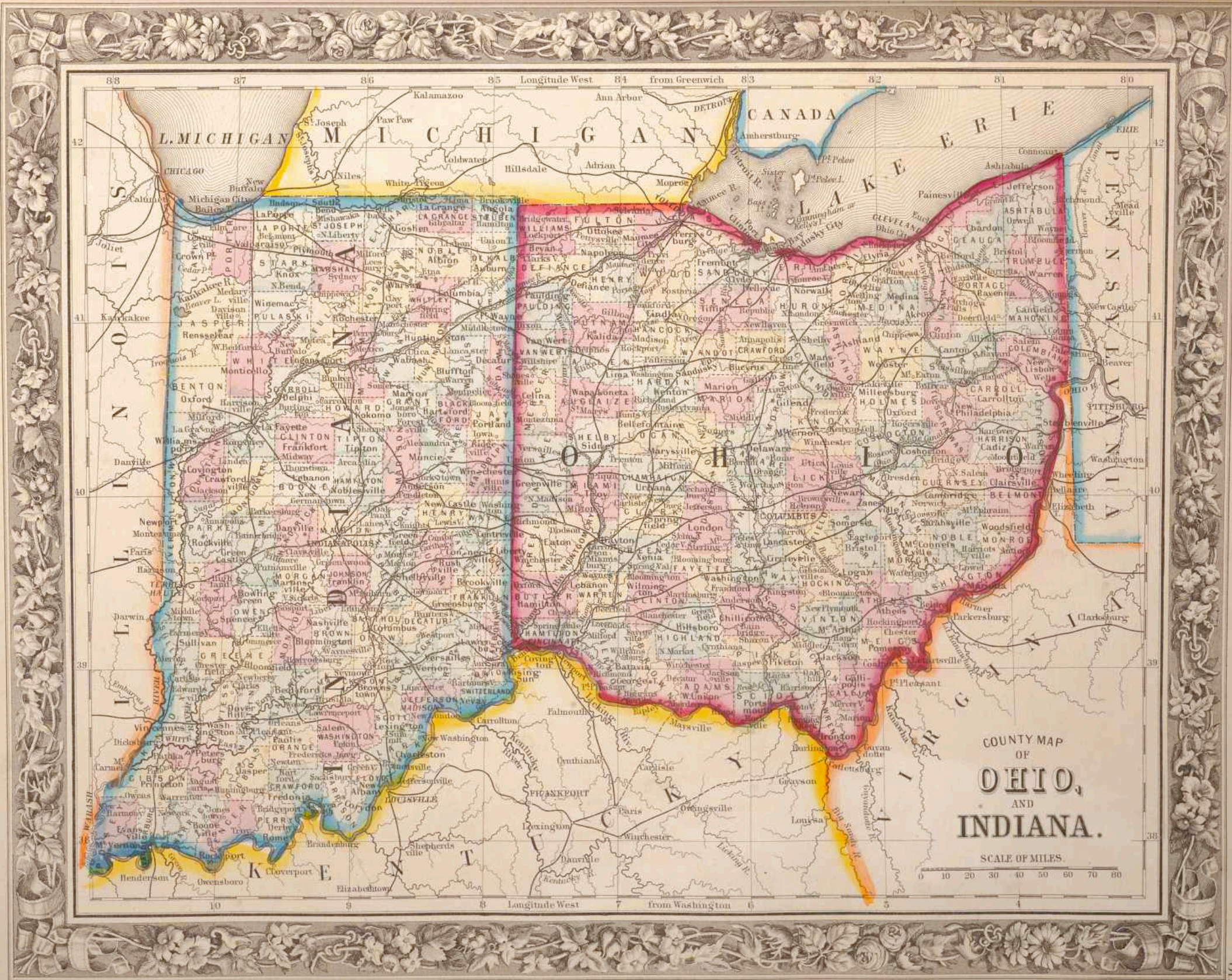


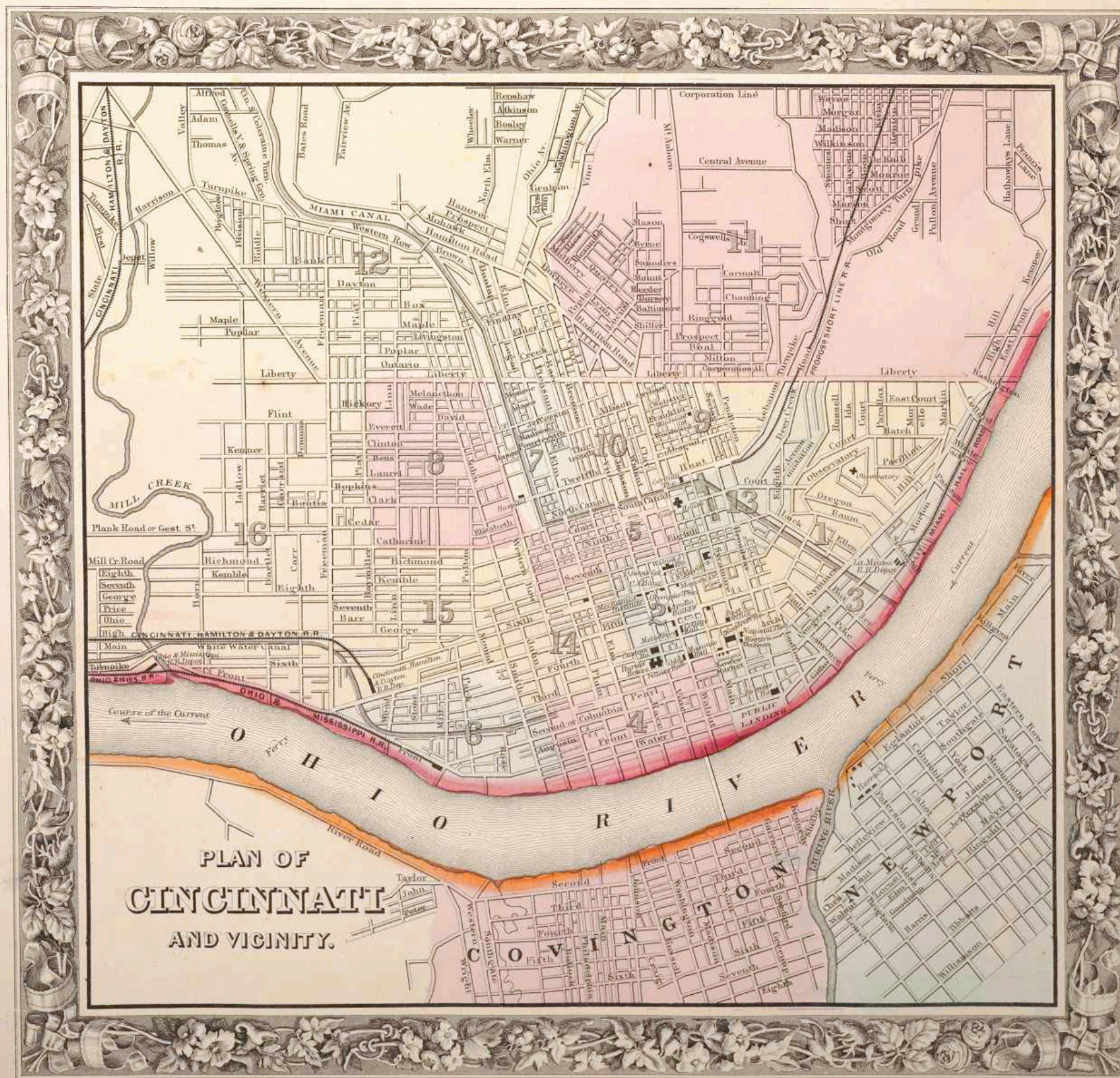




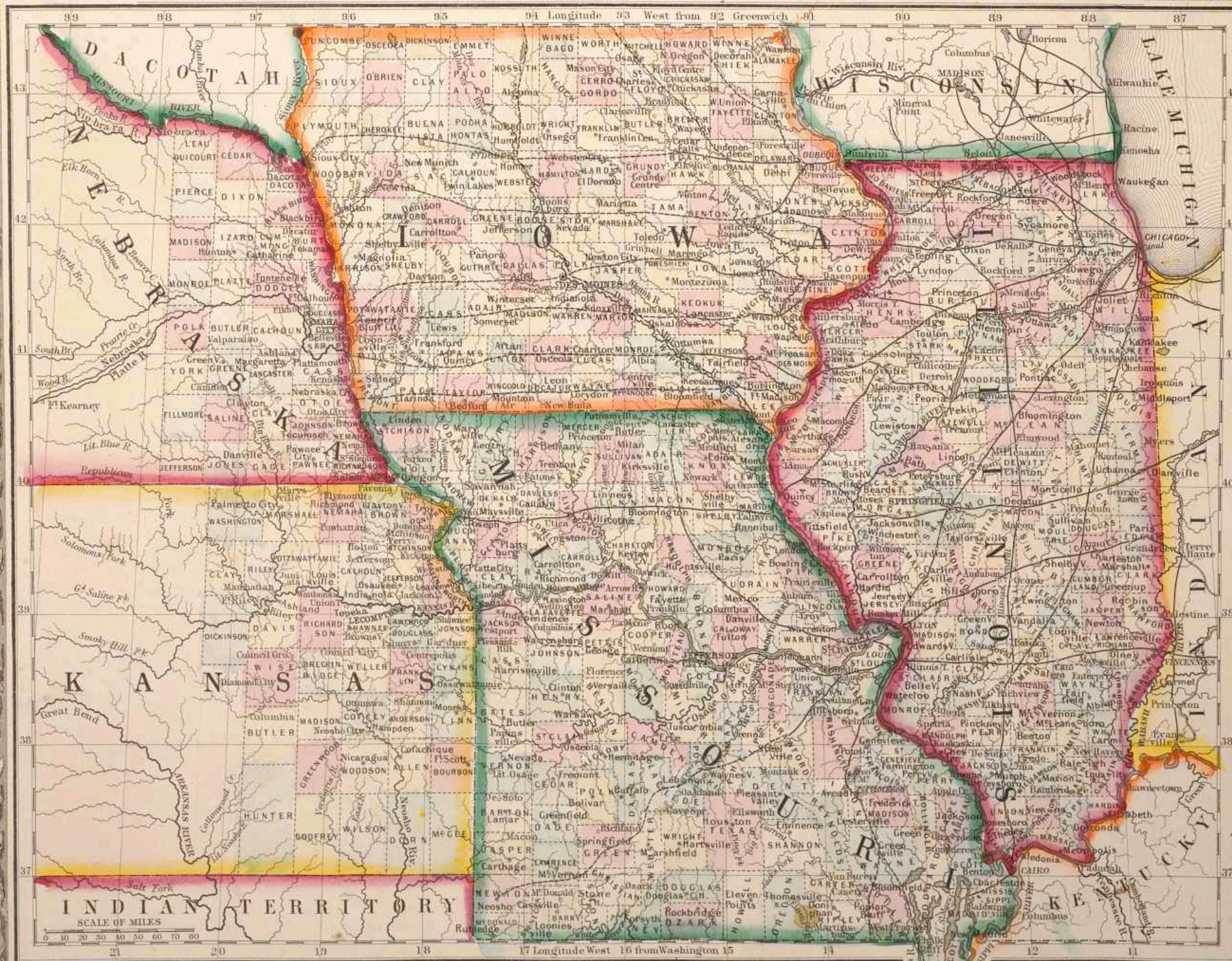


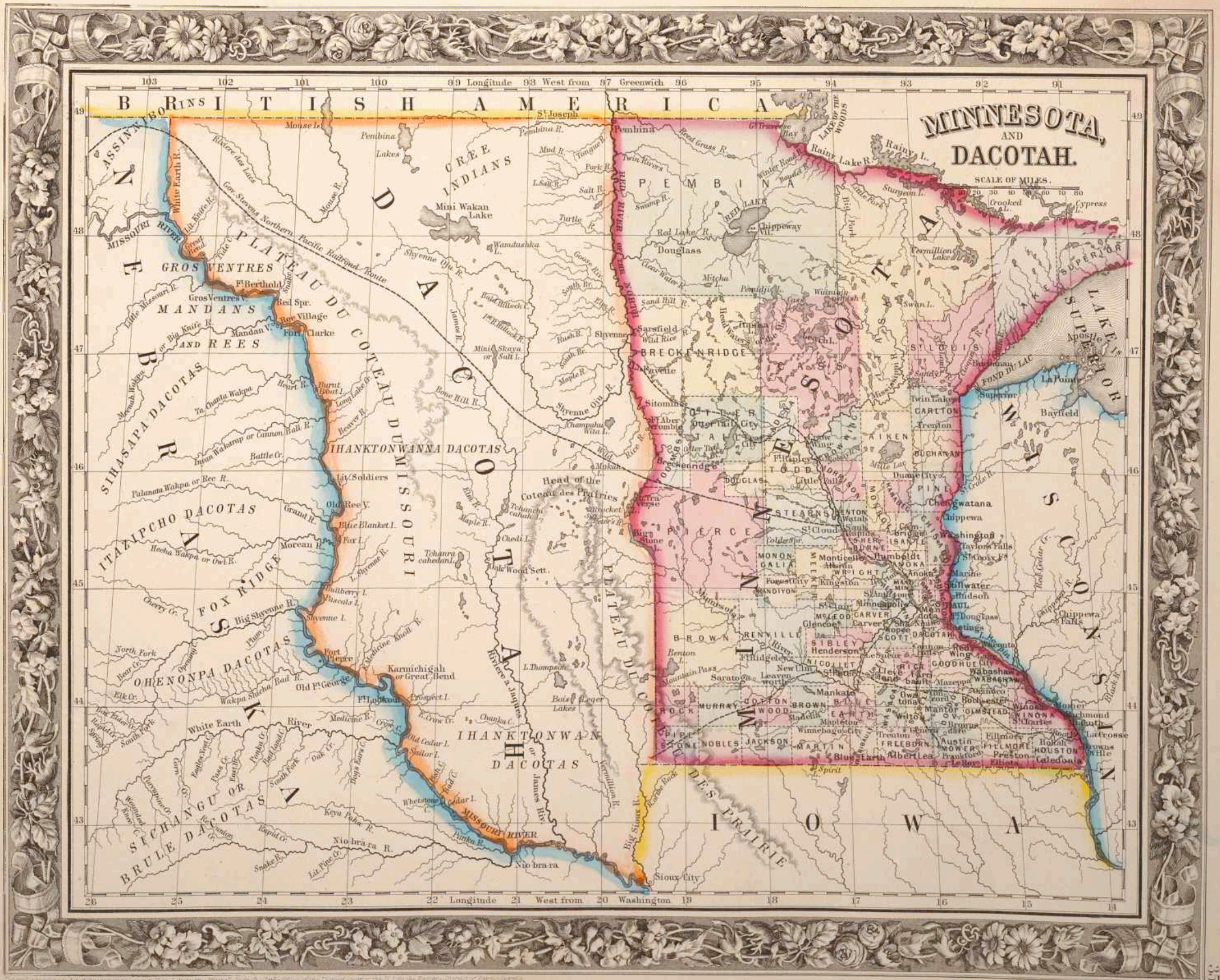


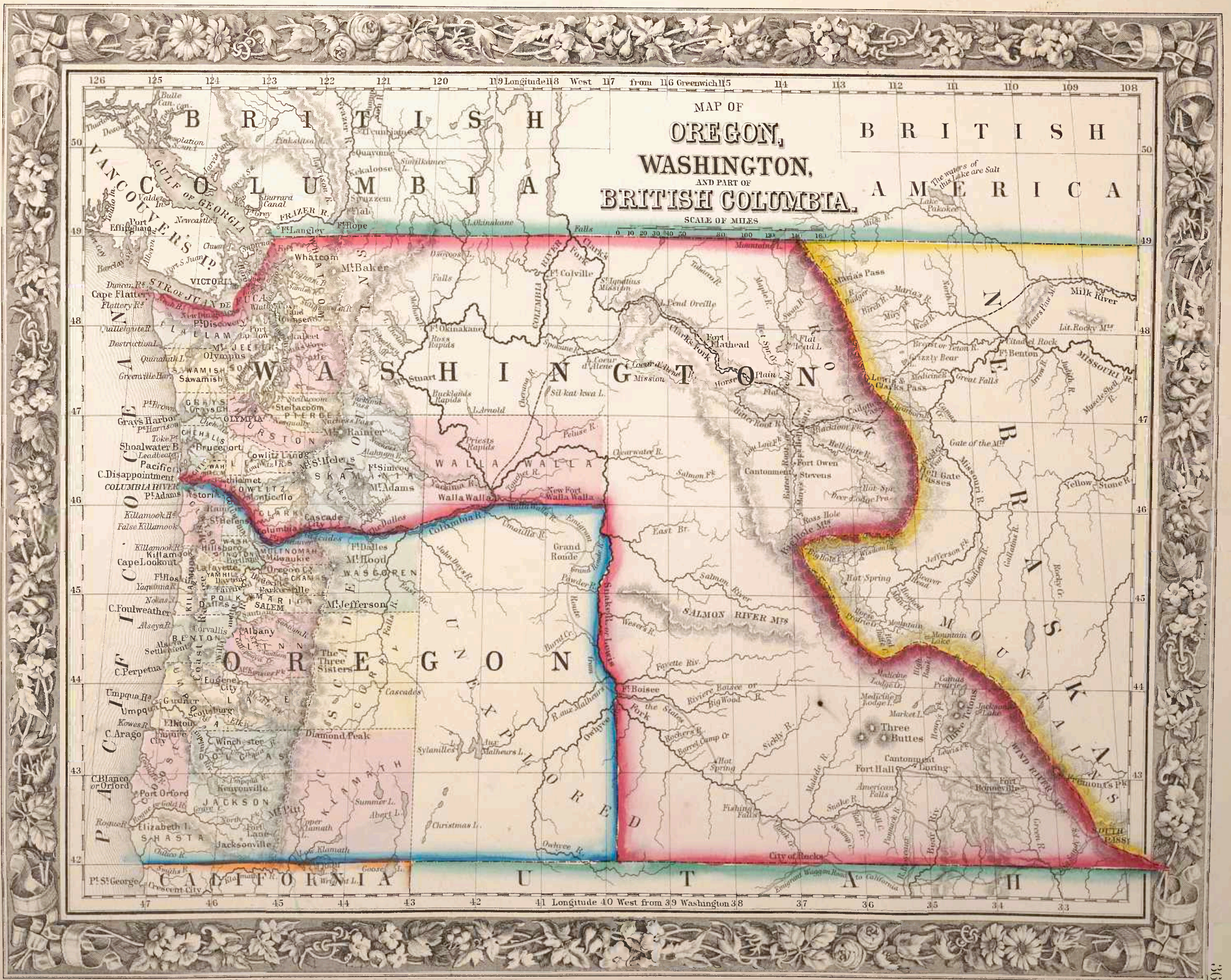




ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, IOWA, NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

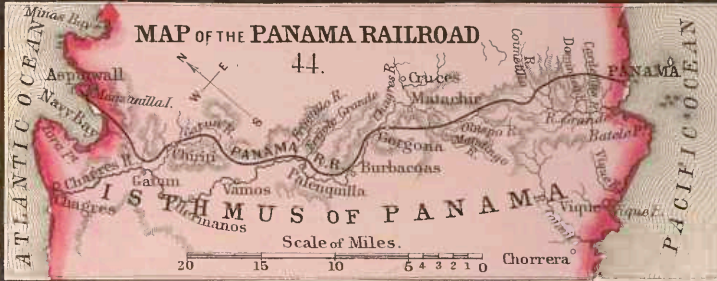
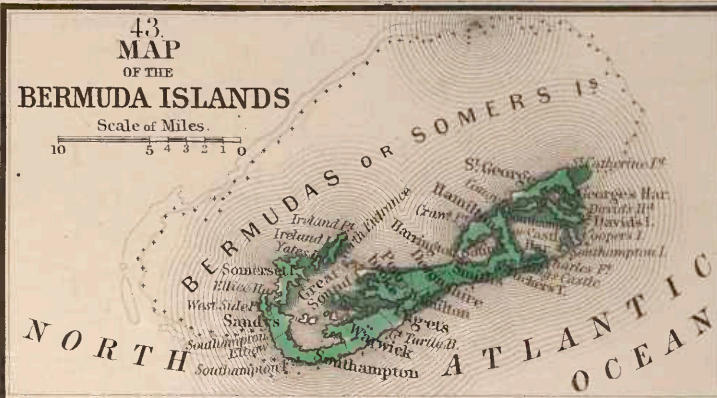




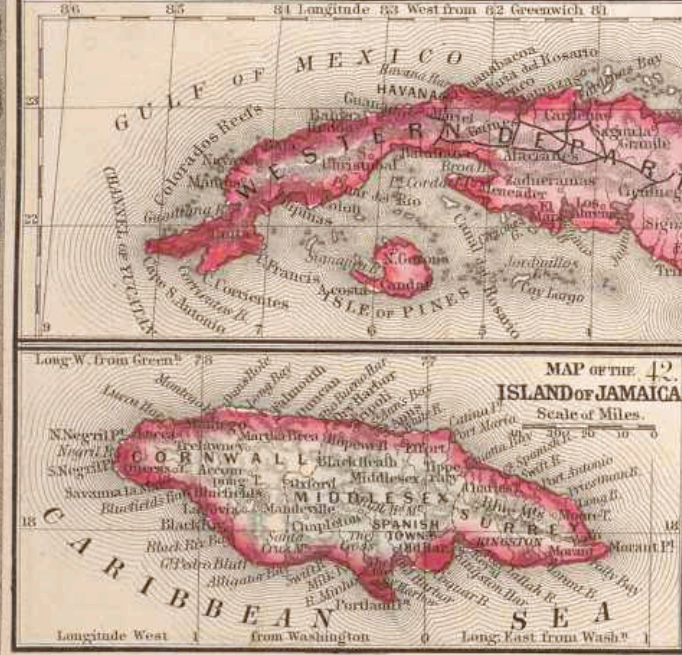




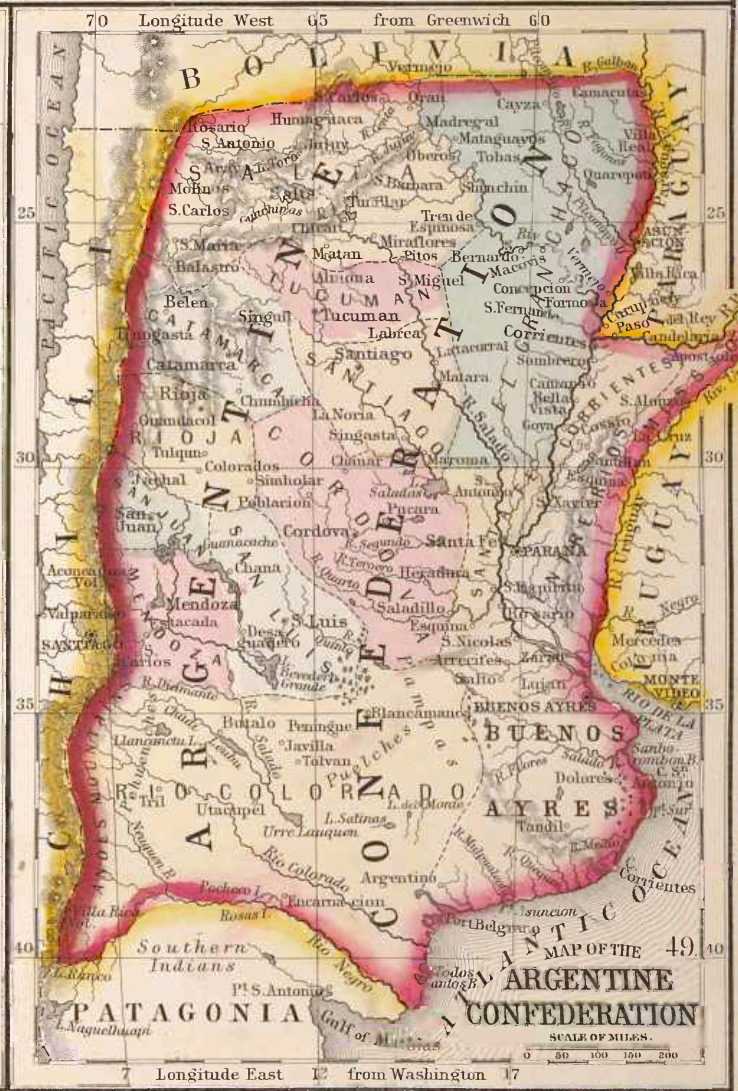
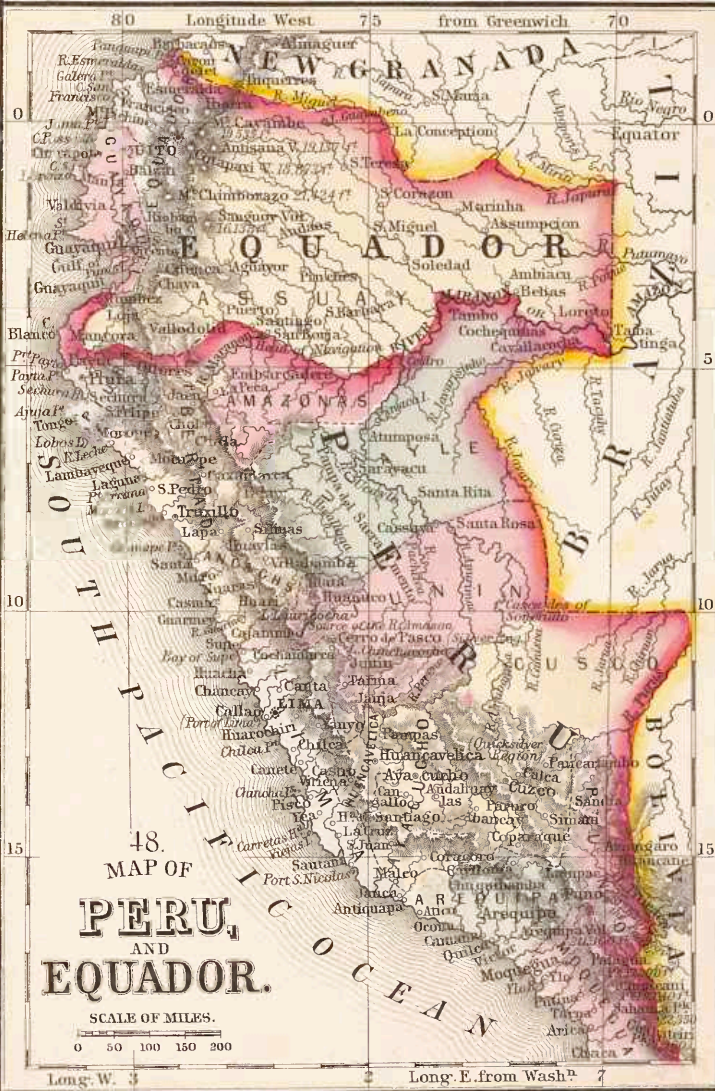
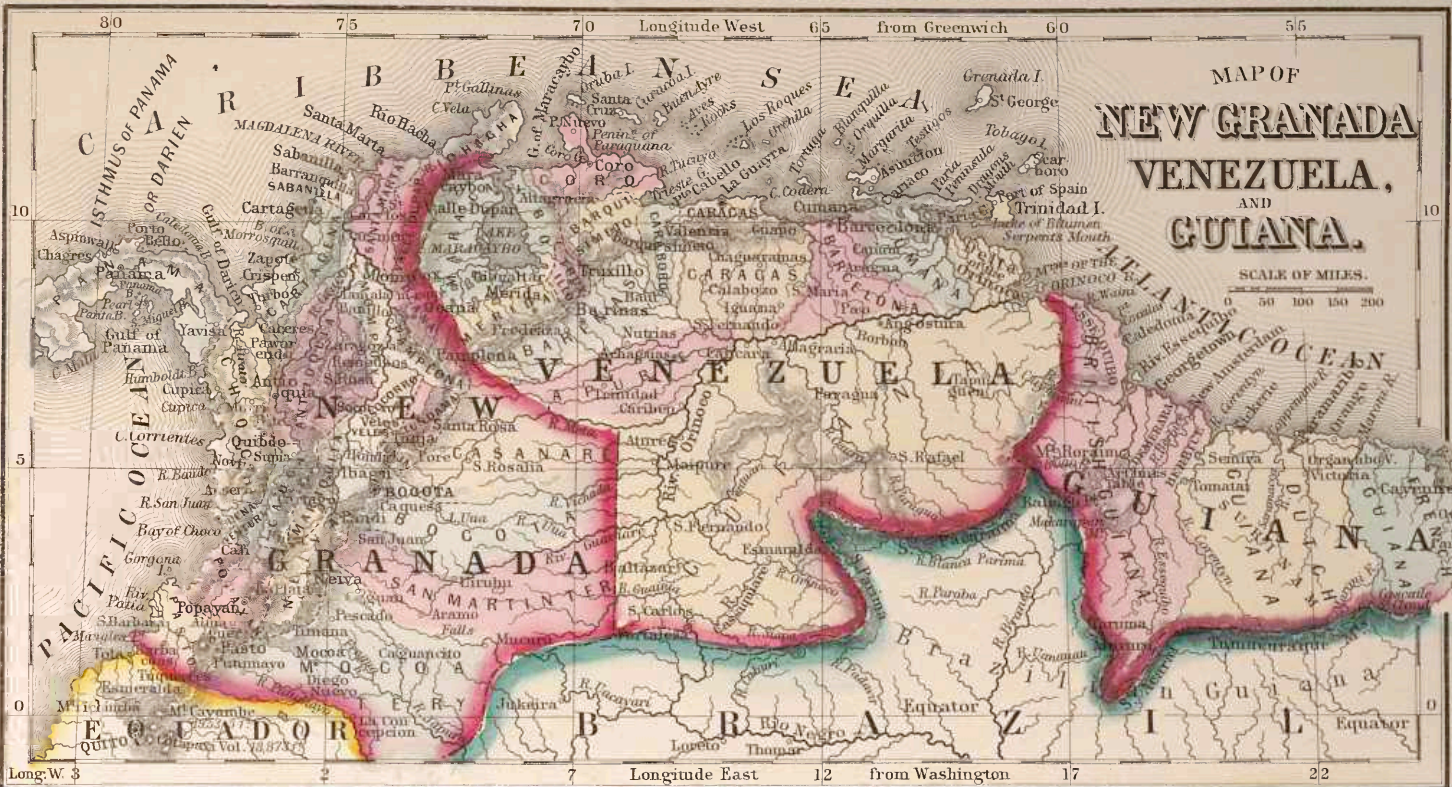
Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1860 by S. Augustus Mitchell, Jr. in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the U.S. for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

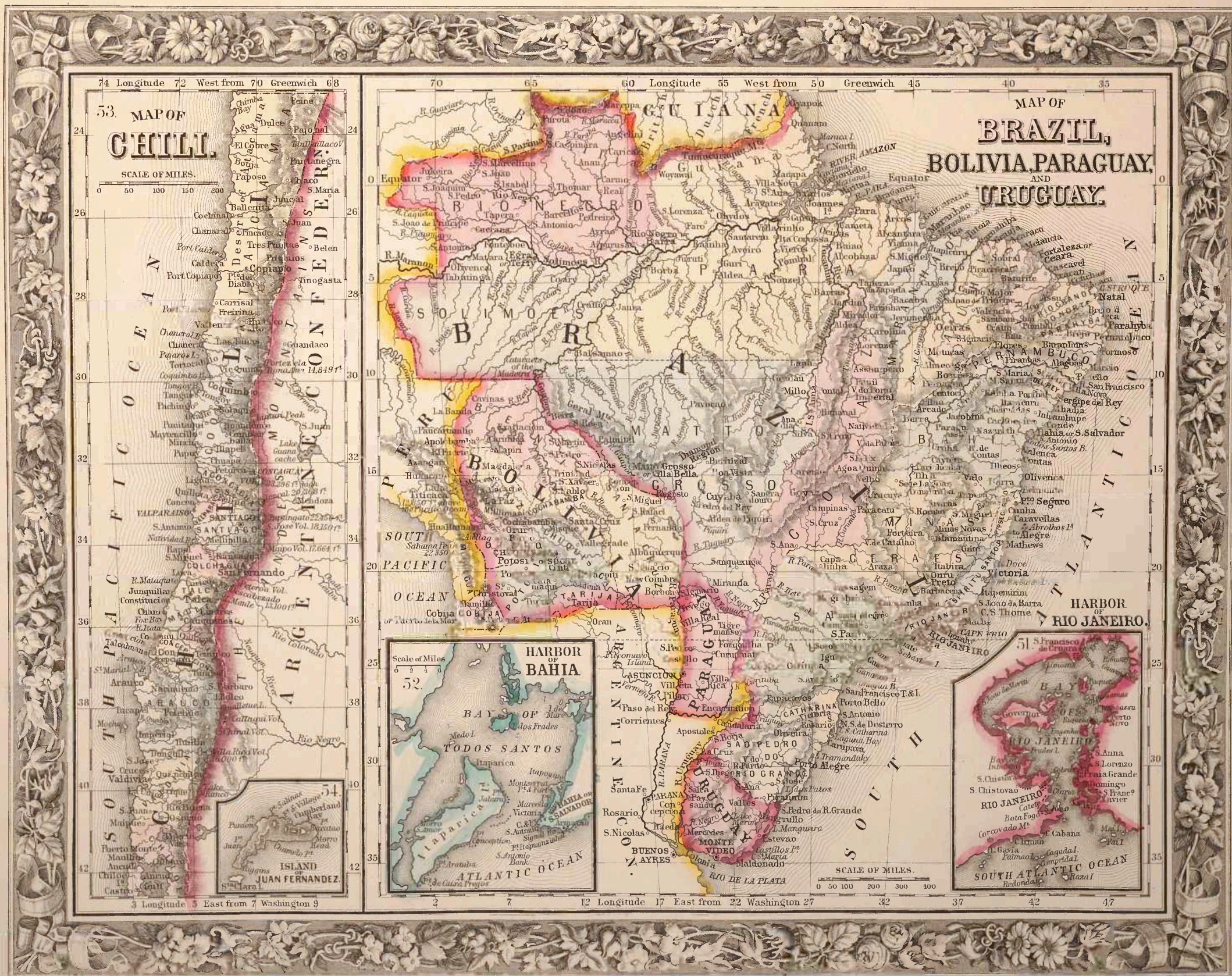


MAP OF
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AMERICA,
AND THE
WEST INDIES.
SCALE OF MILES.
400 300 200 100 50 0
Constructed & Engraved by W. Williams Philadelphia.



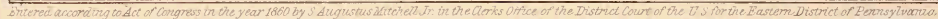
Revised according to Act of Congress in the year 1860 by S. Augustus Mitchell, Jr. In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the U. S. for the Western District of Pennsylvania.















MAP OF THE
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE,
ITALIAN STATES.
TURKEY IN EUROPE,
AND
GREECE.





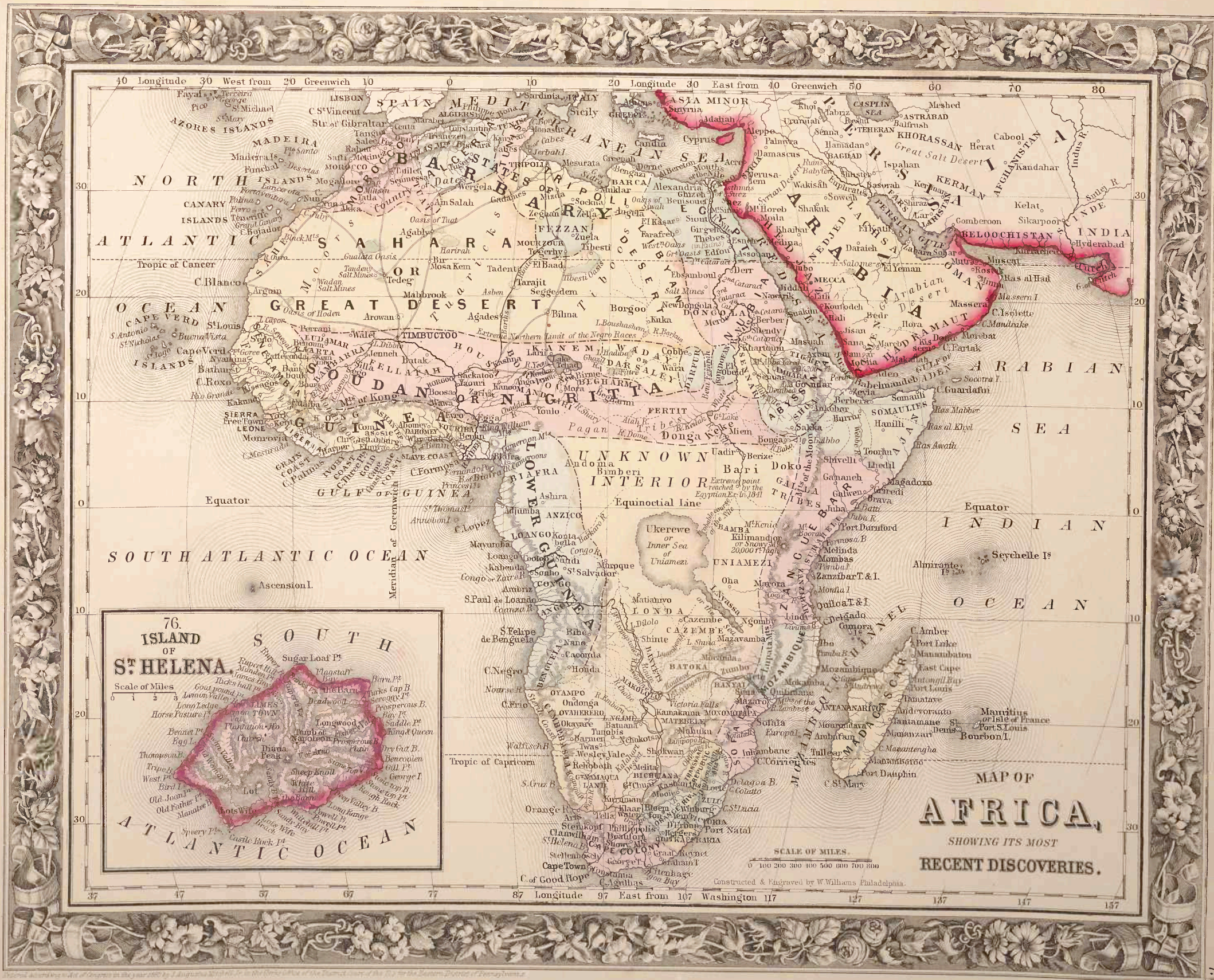
MAP OF
ASIA
Showing its
POLITICAL DIVISIONS,
and also, the
VARIOUS ROUTES OF TRAVEL BETWEEN
LONDON & INDIA, CHINA & JAPAN &c.

SCALE OF MILES.
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

117 127 Longitude 137 East from 147 Washington 157 167 173 Longitude 163 West from 153 Washington 143







Italics designate Counties, Districts, or Parishes.

(I)

[illegible]

3

[illegible]

Cass.....Venango, Pa.
 Cass.....Du Page, Ill.
 Cass.....Hancock, Mich.
 Cass.....Franklin, Ark.
 Cass.....Lawrence, Tenn.
 Cassalaga.....Chautauque, N. Y.
 Cassalia.....Wilkes, Pa.
 Cassapoli.....Cass, Mich.
 Cassel.....Wright, Minn.
 Cassel Prairie.....Sauk, Wis.
 Cassidy's Mills.....Miami, Ky.
 Cassstown.....Morgan, Ohio.
 Cassville.....Cass, Mo.
 Cassville (c. h.).....Case, Va.
 Cassville.....Harrison, Ohio.
 Cassville.....Barry, Mo.
 Cassville.....Ononda, N. Y.
 Cassville.....Huntington, Pa.
 Cassville.....Grant, Wis.
 Cassville.....Monongalia, W. Va.
 Cassville.....Wife, Tenn.
 Cassville.....Nash, N. C.
 Cassville.....Winchester, Iowa.
 Cassville.....Winneshiek, Iowa.
 Cassville.....Springer, Tenn.
 Cassville.....Gaston, N. C.
 Cassville.....Wyoming, N. Y.
 Cassville.....Darke, Ohio.
 Cassville.....Darke, Ohio.
 Cassville.....Hancock, Mich.
 Cassville.....Campbell, Va.
 Cassville.....Broome, N. Y.
 Cassville.....York, Pa.
 Cassville.....Catawba, Iowa.
 Cassville.....Aronstock, N. C.
 Cassville.....Clark, Va.
 Cassville.....Leno, Wash.
 Cassville.....Dakota, Minn.
 Cassville.....Orange, Mo.
 Cassville.....Rensselaer, N. Y.
 Cassville.....Rutland, Vt.
 Cassville.....Colquhoun, Pa.
 Cassville.....Chillicothe, La.
 Cassville.....Hollinger, Va.
 Cassville.....Catawba, La.
 Cassville.....Tazewell, Va.
 Cassville.....Madison, Texas.
 Cassville.....Greene, Ky.
 Cassville.....Benton, Ind.
 Cassville.....Owen, Ind.
 Cassville.....Jackson, Wis.
 Cassville.....Lehigh, Pa.
 Cassville.....Tioga, N. Y.
 Cassville.....Harris, Ga.
 Cassville.....Clark, Ohio.
 Cassville.....Pawnee, Okla.
 Cassville.....Reno, Nev.
 Cassville.....Gaston, N. C.
 Cassville.....Lincoln, N. C.
 Cassville.....Columbia, Pa.
 Cassville.....Churman, Pa.
 Cassville.....Schuyler, N. Y.
 Cassville.....Ononda, N. Y.
 Cassville.....White, Ind.
 Cassville.....Henderson, Wash.
 Cassville.....Kansas.
 Cassville.....Crittenden, Ark.
 Cassville.....Vermilion, Ill.
 Cassville.....Fauquier, Va.
 Cassville.....Greenup, Ky.
 Cassville.....Chemung, N. Y.
 Cassville.....Ogle, Tenn.
 Cassville.....Cayuga, N. Y.
 Cassville.....Monmouth, Mich.
 Cassville.....Bourbon, Kansas.
 Cassville.....Rankin, Miss.
 Cassville.....Steuven, N. Y.
 Cassville.....Baltimore, Md.
 Cassville.....Olatosa, Ga.
 Cassville.....Greene, N. Y.
 Cassville.....Austin, Texas.
 Cassville.....Cattaraugus, N. Y.
 Cassville.....Bibb, Ala.
 Cassville.....Ossage, Mo.
 Cassville.....Franklin, Ill.
 Cassville.....Lucas, Tenn.
 Cassville.....Newton, Ark.
 Cassville.....Windsor, Vt.
 Cassville.....Camden, Mo.
 Cassville.....Carver, Ky.
 Cassville.....Floyd, Ga.
 Cassville.....De Witt, Ind.
 Cassville.....Knox, Mo.
 Cassville.....Rumok, Ky.
 Cassville.....Wayne, Pa.
 Cassville.....Carter, Tenn.
 Cassville.....Washington, Md.
 Cassville.....Hinds, Miss.
 Cassville.....Jackson, Mich.
 Cassville.....Cayuga, N. Y.
 Cassville.....Livingston, Ill.
 Cassville.....Schuyler, N. Y.
 Cassville.....Madison, N. Y.
 Cassville.....Richland, Wis.
 Cassville.....Cecil, Md.
 Cassville.....Cedar, Iowa.
 Cassville.....Liberty, Texas.
 Cassville.....Buff (c. h.).....Cherokee, Ala.
 Cassville.....Ottobah, Miss.
 Cassville.....Tazewell, Va.
 Cassville.....Tazewell, Va.
 Cassville.....Johnson, Ill.
 Cassville.....Campbell, Ga.
 Cassville.....Ozaukee, Wis.
 Cassville.....Davidson, N. C.
 Cassville.....Shannon, Ind.
 Cassville.....Jefferson, Ky.
 Cassville.....Dorchester, Mass.
 Cassville.....Sussex, Del.
 Cassville.....Rutherford, N. C.
 Cassville.....Barry, Mich.
 Cassville.....Ocean, N. J.
 Cassville.....Richland, S. C.
 Cassville.....Greene, Tenn.
 Cassville.....Stark, Ark.
 Cassville.....Newton, Mo.
 Cassville.....Neaton, Mo.
 Cassville.....Bastrop, Texas.
 Cassville.....Black Hawk, Iowa.
 Cassville.....Randolph, N. C.
 Cassville.....Union, Tenn.
 Cassville.....Delta, Mich.
 Cassville.....Franklin, Mo.
 Cassville.....Jefferson, Ala.
 Cassville.....Shelby, Wis.
 Cassville.....Orange, N. C.
 Cassville.....Breckenridge, Ky.
 Cassville.....Kaufman, Texas.
 Cassville.....Lucas, Iowa.
 Cassville.....Walker, Ga.

Cedar Grove, Williamsburgh, S. C.
 Cedar Grove, Furfur, Perry, Tenn.
 Cedar Grove, Mill, Albany, N. Y.
 Cedar Hill.....Albany, N. Y.
 Cedar Hill.....Anson, N. C.
 Cedar Hill.....Dallas, Texas.
 Cedar Hill.....Walley, Tenn.
 Cedar Island.....Nebr.
 Cedar Lake.....Hercimer, N. Y.
 Cedar Lake.....Waukegan, Wis.
 Cedar Lake.....Lake, Ind.
 Cedar Lake.....Calhoun, Mich.
 Cedar Lake.....Henderson, N. C.
 Cedar Mountain, Henderson, N. C.
 Cedar Plains.....Morgan, Ala.
 Cedar Point.....Puge, Va.
 Cedar Rapids.....Linn, Iowa.
 Cedar River.....Lycoming, Pa.
 Cedar Shoal.....Chesler, S. C.
 Cedar Spring.....Allen, Ky.
 Cedar Springs.....Wythe, Va.
 Cedar Springs.....Chilton, Pa.
 Cedar Springs.....Kent, Mich.
 Cedar Springs.....Early, Ga.
 Cedar Springs Asylum, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Cedar Springs.....Queens, N. Y.
 Cedartown.....Pike, Ga.
 Cedar Tree.....Hernando, Fla.
 Cedar Valley, Black Hawk, Iowa.
 Cedar Valley.....Pike, Wis.
 Cedar Valley.....Anson, N. C.
 Cedar Valley.....Utah.
 Cedar Valley.....Wayne, Ohio.
 Cedarville.....Cumberland, N. J.
 Cedarville.....Herkimer, N. Y.
 Cedarville.....Greene, Ohio.
 Cedarville.....St. Louis, Mo.
 Cedarville.....Sebens, Ill.
 Cedarville.....Dubois, Ind.
 Cedarville.....Mercer, Ohio.
 Cedarville.....Jackson, Tenn.
 Cedarville.....Buckingham, Va.
 Cedarville.....Montgomery, Va.
 Cedarville.....Rock, Wis.
 Cedarville.....Morgan, Ind.
 Cedarville.....Greene, Ohio.
 Cedarville.....Rand, Mich.
 Cedarville.....Pike, Ill.
 Cedarville.....Columbia, Pa.
 Cedarville.....Linn, Oregon.
 Cedarville.....St. Louis, Mo.
 Cedarville.....Barry, N. Y.
 Cedarville.....Marion, Oregon.
 Cedarville.....Chualar, Cal.
 Cedarville.....York, Pa.
 Cedarville.....Henry, Tenn.
 Cedarville.....Durand, Texas.
 Cedarville.....Marion, Ill.
 Cedarville.....Portage, Wis.
 Cedarville.....Boone, Ala.
 Cedarville.....Goodhue, Minn.
 Cedarville.....Carroll, Ga.
 Cedarville.....Caroline, Va.
 Cedarville.....Osage, N. Y.
 Cedarville.....Wadsworth, Conn.
 Cedarville.....Cherokee, N. C.
 Cedarville.....Montgomery, Ohio.
 Cedarville.....Howard, Ind.
 Cedarville.....Tulsa, Okla.
 Cedarville.....Eaton, Mich.
 Cedarville.....Guthrie, N. C.
 Cedarville.....Fayette, Mo.
 Cedarville.....Albany, N. Y.
 Cedarville.....Barnes, N. Y.
 Cedarville.....Lincoln, N. C.
 Cedarville.....Chapman, N. Y.
 Cedarville.....Crawford, Pa.
 Cedarville.....Litchfield, Conn.
 Cedarville.....Winham, Conn.
 Cedarville.....Nelson, Ky.
 Cedarville..... Snyder, Pa.
 Cedarville.....Logan, Va.
 Cedarville.....Westchester, N. Y.
 Cedarville.....Dallas, Ark.
 Cedarville.....Newberry, S. C.
 Cedarville.....St. Mary's, Md.
 Cedarville.....Chardon (c. h.).....Georgia, Ohio.
 Cedarville.....St. Mary's, La.
 Cedarville.....Crawford, Mo.
 Cedarville.....Pike, Mo.
 Cedarville.....Franklin, Tenn.
 Cedarville.....Pike, Mo.
 Cedarville.....Belle, Mo.
 Cedarville.....Chas. City, N. C.
 Cedarville.....Norfolk.
 Cedarville.....Coles, Ill.
 Cedarville.....Mississippi, Mo.
 Cedarville.....Pembroke, Mo.
 Cedarville.....Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Cedarville.....Tallahatchie, Miss.
 Cedarville.....Hopkins, Ky.
 Cedarville.....Hopkins, Texas.
 Cedarville.....Montgomery, N. Y.
 Cedarville.....Pigea, Pa.
 Cedarville.....Bradley, Tenn.
 Cedarville.....Yolo, Cal.
 Cedarville.....Washington, R. I.
 Cedarville.....Jefferson, Va.
 Cedarville.....Bedford, Pa.
 Cedarville.....Emmett, Mich.
 Cedarville.....St. Mary's, Md.
 Cedarville.....Madison, Ky.
 Cedarville.....Hancock, Ind.
 Cedarville.....Albemarle, Va.
 Cedarville.....Schuyler, N. Y.
 Cedarville.....Saratoga, N. Y.
 Cedarville.....Worcester, Mass.
 Cedarville.....Susquehanna, Pa.
 Cedarville.....Ashley, Ark.
 Cedarville.....Wayne, Ind.
 Cedarville.....Jefferson, Ala.
 Cedarville.....Folsom, Mo.
 Cedarville.....Gibson, Tenn.
 Cedarville.....Windsor, Vt.
 Cedarville.....Geauga, Ohio.

Centreville.....Moore, N. C.
 Centreville.....Huntington, N. J.
 Centreville.....Montgomery, Ohio.
 Centreville.....Crawford, Pa.
 Centreville.....Kent, K. I.
 Centreville.....Reynolds, Mo.
 Centreville.....Laurens, Tenn.
 Centreville.....Fairfax, Va.
 Centreville.....Appanoose, Iowa.
 Centreville.....Lynn, Kansas.
 Centreville.....Alameda, Cal.
 Centreville.....White Creek, Washington, N. Y.
 Centreville.....Franklin, Kansas.
 Centreville.....Carroll, Miss.
 Centreville.....Ohio, Ky.
 Centreville.....Allegany, N. Y.
 Centreville.....Calhoun, Mich.
 Centreville.....Blue Earth, Minn.
 Centreville.....Holmes, Fla.
 Centreville.....Pitt, Ill.
 Centreville.....Mills, Iowa.
 Centreville.....Columbus, N. C.
 Centreville.....Delaware, Pa.
 Centreville.....Cuyahoga, Ohio.
 Centreville.....Marion, Mich.
 Centreville.....Lafayette, La.
 Centreville.....Champaign, Ohio.
 Centreville.....Greene, Ark.
 Centreville.....Harden, Tenn.
 Centreville.....Marion, Ala.
 Centreville.....Crawford, Pa.
 Centreville.....Pittsylvania, Va.
 Centreville.....Hopkins, Ky.
 Centreville.....St. Clair, Mo.
 Centreville.....Allen, Ind.
 Centreville.....Chambersburg, Pa.
 Centreville.....Clark, Mo.
 Centreville.....Pike, Ill.
 Centreville.....Orange, Ind.
 Centreville.....Chambersburg, Mo.
 Centreville.....Texas.
 Centreville.....Liberty, Texas.
 Centreville.....Dallas, Ark.
 Centreville.....Indiana, Pa.
 Centreville.....Bedford, Va.
 Centreville.....Union, Ark.
 Centreville.....Jefferson, N. Y.
 Centreville.....Fayette, Tenn.
 Centreville.....Clinton, N. Y.
 Centreville.....Marion, Oregon.
 Centreville.....Tallapoosa, Ala.
 Centreville.....York, Pa.
 Centreville.....Henry, Tenn.
 Centreville.....Durand, Texas.
 Centreville.....Marion, Ill.
 Centreville.....Portage, Wis.

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Iowa.

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4

LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES. 17

[illegible]

[illegible]

19

[illegible]

[illegible]

21

[illegible]

LIST OF DISTRIBUTING OFFICES ON THE 1ST OF JULY, 1859

OFFICE.	STATE.	OFFICE.	STATE.	OFFICE.	STATE.
BOSTON.....	MASSACHUSETTS.	CHARLESTON.....	SOUTH CAROLINA.	ST. LOUIS.....	MISSOURI.
NEW YORK.....	NEW YORK.	AUGUSTA.....	GEORGIA.	LOUISVILLE.....	KENTUCKY.
ALBANY.....	NEW YORK.	SAVANNAH.....	GEORGIA.	NASHVILLE.....	TENNESSEE.
BUFFALO.....	NEW YORK.	COLUMBUS.....	GEORGIA.	MEMPHIS.....	TENNESSEE.
PHILADELPHIA.....	PENNSYLVANIA.	CINCINNATI.....	OHIO.	MONTGOMERY.....	ALABAMA.
PITTSBURG.....	PENNSYLVANIA.	COLUMBUS.....	OHIO.	NEW ORLEANS.....	LOUISIANA.
BALTIMORE.....	MARYLAND.	CLEVELAND.....	OHIO.	ALEXANDRIA.....	LOUISIANA.
WASHINGTON.....	DIST. OF COLUMBIA.	TOLEDO.....	OHIO.	LITTLE ROCK.....	ARKANSAS.
RICHMOND.....	VIRGINIA.	DETROIT.....	MICHIGAN.	NAPOLEON.....	ARKANSAS.
NORFOLK.....	VIRGINIA.	INDIANAPOLIS.....	INDIANA.	DUBUQUE.....	IOWA.
WHEELING.....	VIRGINIA.	CAIRO.....	ILLINOIS.	GALVESTON.....	TEXAS.
KANAWHA C. H.....	VIRGINIA.	CHICAGO.....	ILLINOIS.	SAN FRANCISCO.....	CALIFORNIA.
RALEIGH.....	NORTH CAROLINA.	ST. JOSEPH.....	MISSOURI.		

TABLE OF POPULATION, GOVERNMENTS, &C.

POPULATION OF THE CHIEF CITIES OF THE WORLD, ACCORD-
ING TO THE LATEST CENSUSES AND ESTIMATES. 1860.

A. BREDEN, Scotland	80,000	ALBANY, Spain	70,000
ALBANY, N. Y.	70,000	ALBANY, N. Y.	6,900
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt	65,000	MANCHESTER, England	325,000
ALEXANDRIA, V. I.	12,000	MANILA, Philippines	150,000
ALGERS, Barbary	100,000	MARSEILLES, France	150,000
AMSTERDAM, Holland	240,000	MATANZAS, Cuba	25,000
ANTWERP, Belgium	91,500	MEBOURNA, Australia	20,000
ARICA, Chile	35,000	MELBOURNE, Australia	20,000
BAHIA, or St. SALVADOR	39,000	MILAN, Italy	500,000
Brazil	125,000	MILAN, Italy	154,500
BALTIMORE, Md.	215,612	MILWAUKEE, Wis.	46,320
BANGOR, Maine	16,500	MOBILE, Ala.	35,000
BARCELONA, Spain	120,000	MONTECAL, Canada	10,000
BATON ROUGE, La.	15,000	MONTREAL, Canada	375,000
BATH, England	54,000	MOROCCO, N. Africa	120,000
BELFAST, Ireland	100,000	MUNICH, Bavaria	120,000
BENARES, India	500,000	NANKIN, China	500,000
BERLIN, Prussia	455,000	NANTES, France	87,000
BIRMINGHAM, England	150,000	NAPLES, Italy	100,000
BOGOTA, New Grenada	65,000	NAPLES, Italy	400,000
BOLTON, England	31,000	NASHOA, N. H.	10,000
BORDEAUX, France	138,000	NASHVILLE, Tenn.	23,500
BOSTON, Mass., including Charlestown and adjacent towns	250,000	NEW ALBANY, Ia.	12,000
BREMEN (free city), Ger.	60,000	NEW BEDFORD, Mass.	22,300
BRESLAU, Prussia	115,000	NEW HAVEN, Conn.	40,000
BRIGHTON, England	70,000	NEW LONDON, Conn.	12,000
BRISTOL, England	150,000	NEWBURYPORT, Mass.	11,500
BROOKLYN, N. Y.	1,000,000	NEW ORLEANS, La.	100,000
BROSSELS, Belgium	125,000	NEWPORT, R. I.	10,000
BUEENOS AYRES, Brazil	85,000	NEW YORK, N. Y.	814,267
BUFFALO, N. Y.	84,100	NORFOLK, Va.	14,000
CAIRO, Egypt	350,000	NORWICH, England	65,000
CALCUTTA, India	1,000,000	ODESSA, Russia	45,000
CAMDEN, N. J.	14,404	OFEN, Prussia	49,000
CANTON, China	950,000	PAISLEY, Scotland	49,000
CARACAS, Venezuela	38,000	PALERMO, Naples	195,000
CHARLESTON, S. C.	40,848	PARIS, France	1,200,000
CHICAGO, Ill.	1,000,000	PEANAMCOBO, Brazil	80,000
CINCINNATI, Ohio	168,551	PEKING, China	1,000,000
CLEVELAND, Ohio	43,560	PHILADELPHIA, Pa.	568,935
COLOGNE, Prussia	80,000	PITTSBURG, Pa.	130,000
COLUMBUS, Ohio	18,633	PITTSBURGH, England	62,000
COPENHAGEN, Denmark	13,000	PORTLAND, Me.	26,540
CORE, Ireland	86,600	PORTSMOUTH, England	72,000
CROSTAD, Russia	30,000	POTTSVILLE, Pa.	10,000
DAMASCUS, Tur. in Asia	100,000	POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.	13,000
DETROIT, Michigan	46,354	PRAGUE, Austria	72,000
DUBLIN, Ireland	256,000	PRESTON, England	70,000
DUNDEE, Scotland	78,600	PRINCE PRINCE, Cuba	10,000
EDINBURGH, Scotland	157,000	QUEBEC, Canada	50,000
ERIE, Pa.	125,000	QUITO, Ecuador	70,000
EVANSTON, Ill.	12,000	RACINE, Wis.	12,000
FALL RIVER, Mass.	25,000	READING, Pa.	23,710
FRANKFURT, Germany	160,000	RENO, Nev.	10,000
(free city)	65,000	RIO JANEIRO, Brazil	300,000
FLORENCE, Italy	112,000	ROCHESTER, N. Y.	48,020
GENEVA, Switzerland	27,000	ROME, Italy	185,000
GENOA, Italy	100,000	ROXBURY, Mass.	25,000
GHENT, Belgium	117,500	SANDUSKY, Ohio	12,000
GLASGOW, Scotland	335,000	SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.	140,000
GREENOCK, Scotland	40,000	St. JOHN, N. B.	22,000
GUATEMALA, Cent. Amer.	46,000	St. LOUIS, Mo.	161,000
HAMBURG, Ger. (fr. city)	150,000	St. PETERSBURG, Russia	478,258
HARTFORD, Conn.	32,000	SALEM, Mass.	24,000
HAVANA, Cuba	200,000	SALT LAKE, Utah	25,000
HOLLAND, England	84,000	SALT SPRING, Eng.	85,000
HONG KONG, China	30,000	SUFFOLK, Eng.	10,000
ISFADAN, Persia	175,000	STOCKHOLM, Sweden	90,000
JEDDO, Japan	1,500,000	SMYRNA, Asiatic Turkey	150,000
JURSEY CITY, N. J.	30,000	SPRINGFIELD, Mass.	35,000
KINGSTON, Jamaica	40,000	SURAT, East Indies	200,000
Kobe, Japan	100,000	TAHITI, French Pol.	10,000
LA PUEBLA, Mexico	70,000	TRACASTE, N. Y.	25,000
LEEDS, England	172,000	TORONTO, Canada	40,000
LEIGHEN, Ireland	85,000	TROUSNE, France	77,000
LEIPZIG, Saxony	60,000	TRULIUM, N. Y.	17,200
LIERHOUT, Central America	10,000	TRUSTE, Austria	90,000
LIMA, Peru	55,000	UNION, N. Y.	10,000
LINCOLN, Ireland	54,000	TUNIS, Northern Africa	100,000
LISBON, Portugal	300,000	TURIN, Sardinia	130,000
LISLE, France	72,250	UTICA, N. Y.	19,000
LIVERPOOL, England	625,000	VALPARAISO, Chili	55,000
LYONS, France	180,000	VENICE, Italy	100,000
MADRID, Spain	160,000	VIENNA, Austria	408,000
MADRAS, East Indies	10,000	WARSAW, Rus. Poland	165,000
MADRID, Spain	245,000	WASHINGTON, D. C.	61,40

EUROPEAN STATES, WITH THEIR FORMS OF GOVERNMENT;
ALSO THEIR AREAS IN SQUARE MILES, AND POPULATION,
ACCORDING TO THE MOST RECENT CENSUSES AND ESTI-
MATES.

NOTE.—The States belonging to the Germanic Confederation are denoted by an asterisk, thus, *.

States.	Form of Government, &c.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.
ANDORRA—	Valley on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees. Republic, with two Syndics and a Council	144 ...	15,000
*ANHALT DESSAU—	State, having limited powers	1,014 ...	154,065
*AUSTRIA—	Empire; comprising part of Germany and Italy, Hungary and Transylvania, &c. Absolute monarchy	255,220 ...	38,750,000
*BADEN—	Grand Duchy; limited sovereignty, with two chambers	5,712 ...	1,879,747
*BAVARIA—	Kingdom; limited monarchy, with two chambers.	28,435 ...	4,500,000
BELGIUM—	Kingdom; limited monarchy, with two chambers.....	12,569 ...	4,350,000
*BREMEN (free city)—	Republic; Council and Convention	67 ...	76,000
*BRUNSWICK—	Duchy; limited sovereignty, with one chamber.	1,525 ...	270,000
CRACOW—	Republic; Senate and Chamber of Representatives; controlled by Austria	493 ...	124,000
DENMARK—	Kingdom; limited monarchy, with provincial legislatures	23,000 ...	2,620,000
FRANCE—	Empire; Senate and legislative body	204,825 ...	35,500,000
FRANKFORT (free city)—	Republic; Senate and Legislative Assembly	91 ...	65,520
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—	Kingdom; limited monarchy, with two Houses of Parliament	120,872 ...	29,000,000

States.	Form of Government, &c.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.
GREECE—	Kingdom; limited monarchy.....	12,026 ...	956,000
*HAMBURG (free city)—	Republic; Senate and Common Council.....	151 ...	155,000
*HANOVER—	Kingdom; limited monarchy, with two chambers.....	14,600 ...	1,759,440
*HESSE-CASSEL—	Electorate; limited sovereignty; one chamber.....	4,386 ...	746,704
*HESSE-DARMSTADT—	Grand Duchy; limited sovereignty; two chambers.....	3,198 ...	852,679
*HESSE-HOMBURG—	LANDGRAVATE; absolute sovereignty.....	154 ...	24,373
*HOHENZOLLERN-HECHINGEN—	Principality; limited sovereignty, with one chamber.....	136 ...	20,226
*HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN—	Principality; limited sovereignty, with one chamber.....	383 ...	45,430
HOLLAND, with the DUCHY of LUXEMBURG—	Kingdom; limited monarchy, with two chambers.....	18,890 ...	3,414,374
IONIAN ISLANDS—	Republic; Council and one Chamber. Under British protection.....	998 ...	205,567
*LICHTENSTEIN,	Principality; limited sovereignty.	52 ...	6,350
*LIPPE-DETMOLD,		432 ...	108,236
*LIPPE-SCHAUBENBERG,		205 ...	31,870
*LUBECK (free city)—	Republic; Senate and Common Council.....	142 ...	47,300
*MECKLENBURG-SCHWEIN—	Gr. Duchy; limited sovereignty, with one chamber.....	4,701 ...	511,980
*MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ—	Gr. Duchy; limited sovereignty, with one chamber.....	1,094 ...	96,590
MODENA—	Duchy; absolute sovereignty.....	2,073 ...	512,200
MONACO—	Principality; controlled by Sardinia.....	50 ...	6,800
NAPLES, or the TWO SICILIES—	Kingdom; limited monarchy.....	41,521 ...	8,400,000
NASSAU—	Duchy; limited sovereignty, with two chambers.....	1,736 ...	417,708
*OLDENBURG—	Grand Duchy.....	2,470 ...	74,883
PARMA—	Duchy.....	2,184 ...	435,826
PORTUGAL—	Kingdom; limited monarchy, with chambers of representatives.....	34,560 ...	3,412,500
*PRUSSIA—	Kingdom; limited monarchy, with two chambers..	106,302 ...	17,112,948
*REUSS GREITZ,	Principality; forming one member of the Germanic Confederation.....	145 ...	32,000
*REUSS SLEITZ,		443 ...	80,000
RUSSIA (in Europe)—	Empire; absolute monarchy.....	2,041,809 ...	66,000,000
SAN MARINO—	Republic; Senate and Council of Ancients.....	21 ...	8,100
SARDINIA—	Kingdom; limited monarchy.....	29,000 ...	4,700,000
*SAXONY—	Kingdom; limited monarchy, with two chambers..	5,705 ...	1,757,800
*SALE-ALTENBURG,	Duchies ...	491 ...	147,125
*SALE-COBURG and GOTHA,		790 ...	156,930
*SALE-MEININGEN-HILDBURGHAUSEN,		880 ...	257,573
*SALE-WEIMAR-EISENACH,		1,403 ...	268,891
*SCHWARZBURG—		756 ...	118,500
STATES OF THE CHURCH—	Ecclesiastical and elective sovereignty.....	17,048 ...	2,914,115
SPAIN—	Kingdom; limited monarchy.....	176,480 ...	13,000,000
SWEDEN AND NORWAY—	Kingdom; limited monarchy.....	176,480 ...	13,000,000

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL GOVERNMENTS OF
NORTH AMERICA, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST CENSUSES
AND ESTIMATES.

States.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.
GREENLAND (to Denmark)	330,000 ...	17,000
RUSSIAN AMERICA (to Russia)	394,000 ...	66,000
BRITISH AMERICA (to Great Britain)	1,500,000 ...	180,000
CANADA WEST, " 147,832	349,821 ...	3,000,000
CANADA EAST, " 201,989		
NEW BRUNSWICK " ... 27,700 ...	...	193,000
NOVA SCOTIA, " ... 18,746 ...	...	300,000
PRINCE EDWARD'S IS., " ... 2,134 ...	...	62,348
NEWFOUNDLAND, " ... 57,000 ...	...	100,000
UNITED STATES	2,963,666 ...	30,000,000
MEXICO	1,038,834 ...	7,200,000
YUCATAN	50,000 ...	580,000
CENTRAL AMERICA	203,000 ...	1,165,000
MOSQUITO TERRITORY	23,000 ...	6,000
BALIZE (to Great Britain)	62,740 ...	10,000
Total for North America,	7,370,641	43,879,348

WEST INDIES.

States.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.
CUBA (to Spain).....	42,383	1,200,000
PORTO RICO (to Spain).....	3,865	359,086
HAYTI, (REPUBLIC OF HAYTI).....	11,000	700,000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	18,000	200,000
JAMAICA (to Great Britain).....	5,468	377,433
TRINIDAD, ".....	2,000	59,815
BARBADOES, ".....	166	135,939
GRENADA, &c., ".....	155	28,923
ST. VINCENT, ".....	131	27,248
TOBAGO, ".....	137	13,208
ST. LUCIA, ".....	225	23,688
ANTIGUA, ".....	168	36,178
MONTSERRAT, ".....	49	7,365
ST. CHRISTOPHER, ".....	99	23,180
NEVIS, ".....	30	10,000
VIRGIN ISLANDS, ".....	140	4,500
DOMINICA, ".....	290	22,500
BAHAMA ISLANDS, ".....	4,000	27,500
TURK'S ISLAND, ".....	400	3,400
BERMUDA ISLANDS, ".....	47	14,000
GUADALOUPE (to France).....	374	135,000
MARTINIQUE, ".....	322	120,000
ST. MARTIN'S (to France and Holland),	32	5,800
CURAÇOA, &c., (to Holland).....	580	16,000
SANTA CRUZ, &c., (to Denmark).....	81	35,000
ST. THOMAS, ".....	37	8,000
ST. JOHN'S, ".....	72	3,000
ST. BARTHELOMEW'S (to Sweden).....	25	9,000
Total for the West Indies,	90,326	3,605,763

SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

VENEZUELA.....	774,000	1,250,000
NEW GRENADA.....	380,000	2,300,000
EQUADOR.....	325,000	600,000
BRITISH GUIANA.....	76,000	99,500
DUTCH GUIANA.....	38,500	7,000
FRENCH GUIANA.....	21,500	30,000
BRAZIL (Empire of).....	2,300,000	7,700,000
PERU.....	524,000	1,400,000
BOLIVIA.....	318,000	1,700,000
CHILI.....	144,000	1,200,000
ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.....	1,000,000	1,685,000
PARAGUAY.....	74,000	260,000
URUGUAY.....	120,000	150,000
PATAGONIA.....	380,000	120,000
FAKLAND ISLANDS.....	16,000	560

ASIA.

ASIATIC RUSSIA, or SIBERIA.....	5,389,018...	3,700,000
RUSSIAN TERRITORY, beyond the Caucasus.....	73,489...	1,700,000
HINDOOSTAN.....	1,300,000...	130,000,000
CEYLON.....	24,664...	1,300,000
BERMAN EMPIRE.....	.....	8,000,000
BRITISH BURMAH.....	.....	1,550,000
EMPIRE OF ANAM.....	600,000...	10,000,000
KINGDOM OF SIAM.....	.....	2,800,000
MALAYA, or MALACCA.....	.....	300,000
CHINA PROPER, 1,298,000 sq. m.....	5,300,000...	350,000,000
CHINESE EMPIRE.....	.....	.....
ARABIA.....	1,000,000...	8,500,000
TARTARY.....	650,000...	6,350,000
ASIATIC TURKEY, including SYRIA and PALESTINE.....	500,000...	16,000,000
PERSIA.....	482,000...	9,500,000
AFGHANISTAN.....	300,000...	7,000,000
BELOOCHISTAN.....	206,000...	2,000,000
EMPIRE OF JAPAN.....	266,500...	30,000,000
Total.....	16,691,671	588,700,000

AFRICA.*

BARBARY, including	MOGCCO.....	225,000	8,330,000
	ALGIERS.....	85,000	3,000,000
	TUNIS.....	60,000	2,250,000
	TRIPOLI and BARCA.....	150,000	950,000
	BELED EL JERID.....	135,000	875,000
EGYPT.....		200,000	3,000,000
NUBIA.....		300,000	600,000
ABYSSINIA.....		175,000	2,500,000
GREAT DESERT.....		700,000	300,000
SOUDAN.....		1,500,000	12,000,000
SENEGAMBIA, including SIERRA LEONE.....		300,000	6,500,000
LIBERIA†.....		15,000	150,000
BERGEO, DARFUR, KORDOFAN,.....		350,000	1,500,000
UPPER GUINEA.....		300,000	5,000,000
LOWER GUINEA.....		270,000	4,200,000
CAPE COLONY and PORT NATAL.....		200,000	300,000
EASTERN COAST, including CENTRAL AFRICA, &c.....		3,750,000	7,500,000
MADAGASCAR, and other African islands.....		250,000	5,000,000
Total,		8,965,600	64,035,000

OCEANICA.

MALAYSIA.	
BORNEO	260,500 ... 3,200,000
SUMATRA	122,500 ... 3,000,000
JAVA	50,000 ... 7,500,000
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	122,000 ... 3,500,000
CELEBES	75,000 ... 1,800,000
SPICE ISLANDS, TIMOR, FLORIS, SUM- BAWA, &c.	85,000 ... 1,500,000
Total,	722,000 20,500,000

* The area and population of the several States of Africa are, in most cases, merely approximations; exact data being impossible to procure, owing to the barbarous nature of the inhabitants and their governments. In fact, we are less acquainted with the geography and people of Africa than with the same in any other portion of the world.

† The population of the Republic of Liberia, exclusive of the aborigines, is only about 4,500.

AUSTRALASIA.

States.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.
AUSTRALIA.....	3,000,000	1,000,000
TASMANIA.....	24,000	125,000
NEW ZEALAND.....	80,000	200,000
NEW GUINEA, NEW CALEDONIA, NEW HEBRIDES, &c.....	350,000	700,000
Total.	3,454,000	2,025,000

POLYNESIA.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.....	6,100	73,000
FRIENDLY ISLANDS.....		35,000
GEORGIAN AND SOCIETY ISLANDS.....		14,000
SAMOA, or NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS.....		60,000
CAROLINE ISLANDS.....		30,000
MARQUESAS, &c.....		10,000
AUSTRAL and HERVEY ISLANDS.....		10,000
LADDON, or MARLIN.....		13,000
FEJEE ISLANDS.....		98,000
TONGATABU.....		6,000
PAUMOTU, or PEARL ISLANDS, &c.....		5,000
Other islands, about.....		65,000

CENSUS OF 1860,

*Showing the Population of the United States in 1850 and 1860,
also the increase.*

	Pop'n, 1850.	Pop'n, 1860.	Increase.
MAINE.....	583,169	619,958	36,789
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	317,976	326,072	8,096
VERMONT.....	314,120	315,827	1,707
MASSACHUSETTS.....	904,514	1,231,194	326,680
RHODE ISLAND.....	147,545	174,621	27,076
CONNECTICUT.....	370,792	406,070	35,278
NEW YORK.....	3,097,394	3,851,463	754,169
NEW JERSEY.....	489,555	676,024	186,479
PENNSYLVANIA.....	2,311,786	2,924,518	612,732
DELAWARE.....	91,532	112,353	20,821
MARYLAND.....	553,034	731,965	148,931
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	51,687	75,321	23,634
VIRGINIA.....	1,421,661	1,693,190	171,538
NORTH CAROLINA.....	869,639	1,008,342	139,303
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	688,507	715,371	46,864
GEORGIA.....	905,155	1,082,327	176,642
FLORIDA.....	87,445	145,094	58,249
ALABAMA.....	771,623	955,917	184,294
MISSISSIPPI.....	666,226	887,158	220,632
LOUISIANA.....	517,762	666,491	148,699
TEXAS.....	212,592	600,965	388,373
ARKANSAS.....	209,897	440,775	230,878
TENNESSEE.....	1,002,717	1,146,090	143,373
KENTUCKY.....	982,405	1,169,567	177,162
OHIO.....	1,980,359	2,377,917	397,558
INDIANA.....	958,416	1,370,802	412,386
ILLINOIS.....	851,470	1,087,238	235,768
MICHIGAN.....	397,654	754,291	356,637
MISSOURI.....	682,044	1,301,214	619,170
IOWA.....	192,214	682,062	489,788
WISCONSIN.....	305,391	768,485	463,094
CALIFORNIA.....	92,597	384,770	292,173
OREGON.....	13,294	52,566	39,272
MINNESOTA.....	6,077	172,796	166,719
DACOTAH TERRITORY.....		4,839	4,839
WASHINGTON ".....		11,624	11,624
UTAH ".....	11,380	50,000	38,620
KANSAS ".....		143,645	143,645
NEBRASKA ".....		28,892	28,892
NEW MEXICO ".....	61,547	82,024	20,477

TABLE,

Showing the Proportion of Slave to Free Population, in the different States, in 1850 and 1860.

	1850.		1860.	
	Free.	Slave.	Free.	Slave.
DELAWARE.....	89,242	2,290	110,548	1,805
MARYLAND.....	492,666	90,368	646,183	85,382
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	48,000	3,687	72,090	8,281
VIRGINIA.....	949,133	472,528	1,097,673	498,826
NORTH CAROLINA.....	580,491	385,548	679,965	328,377
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	238,523	84,984	308,136	407,185
GEORGIA.....	521,503	81,682	615,366	467,401
FLORIDA.....	48,135	39,310	81,885	68,099
ALABAMA.....	428,779	342,844	520,441	434,473
MISSISSIPPI.....	206,648	308,878	407,167	479,007
LOUISIANA.....	272,953	244,809	354,245	432,186
TEXAS.....	154,431	58,611	415,999	184,066
ARKANSAS.....	102,797	47,100	331,710	109,065
TENNESSEE.....	763,258	209,459	809,678	287,112
KENTUCKY.....	771,424	130,981	934,077	228,490
MISSOURI.....	594,622	87,422	1,055,699	115,619

AREA OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE U. STATES.

	Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.
ALABAMA	50,722	MISSOURI	67,390
ARKANSAS	52,198	NEBRASKA TERRITORY	57,682
CALIFORNIA	156,980	NEW HAMPSHIRE	9,280
COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF	60	NEW MEXICO TERRITORY (including the Gadsden Purchase)	234,500
CONNECTICUT	4,674	NEW YORK	47,000
DELAWARE	2,120	NEW JERSEY	8,520
FLORIDA	59,268	NORTH CAROLINA	50,560
GEORGIA	65,000	OHIO	39,964
ILLINOIS	65,544	OREGON	125,000
INDIANA	71,127	PENNSYLVANIA	46,000
IOWA	50,914	RHODE ISLAND	1,306
KANSAS	114,798	SOUTH CAROLINA	29,885
KENTUCKY	37,680	TENNESSEE	45,600
LOUISIANA	41,255	TEXAS	257,504
MAINE	31,766	UTAH TERRITORY	20,770
MARYLAND	11,124	VERMONT	61,352
MASSACHUSETTS	7,800	VIRGINIA	10,212
MICHIGAN AND	56,243	WASHINGTON TERRITORY	184,000
MINNESOTA	196,026	WISCONSIN	53,924
7 AD TERRITORY	47,156		
MISSISSIPPI			

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

ROUTES TO AND FROM FOREIGN PORTS AND CITIES.

DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK TO THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEAPORTS OF THE WORLD, IN GEOGRAPHICAL MILES, SIXTY TO A DEGREE.

Note.—To obtain the distances in statute miles, it will be necessary to add 3 to every 20, or 15 to every 100 geographical miles. The mean length of a degree of latitude is about 69 statute miles.

(Alphabetically arranged.)

From NEW YORK to	MILES.
Alexandria, Egypt.....	5,075
Archangel, Russia.....	4,320
Aspinwall, via Havana.....	2,338
Aspres, The.....	2,240
Batavia.....	17,500
Bombay.....	10,400
Boston, via Cape Cod.....	390
Bremen.....	3,575
Bristol, England.....	3,010
Buenos Ayres.....	10,130
Calcutta, via Cape of Good Hope.....	17,500
Calcutta, via Cape Horn.....	23,000
Calcutta, via Isthmus of Panama.....	13,400
Callao (port of Lima), via Cape Horn.....	13,500
Callao, " " via Panama.....	3,500
Canton, China, via Cape of Good Hope.....	19,500
Canton, " " via Cape Horn.....	21,500
Canton, " " via Isthmus of Panama.....	10,600
Cape of Good Hope.....	6,838
Cape Horn.....	8,230
Charleston, South Carolina.....	2,528
Cherbourg, France.....	3,125
Coatzacoalcas River, Tehuantepec.....	2,045
Constantinople.....	5,140
Guayquil, Ecuador, via Cape Horn.....	14,300
Guayquil, " " via Panama.....	2,800
Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	555
Havana.....	1,280
(Havana to Cienfuegos, 1,045 miles.)	
Havre, France.....	3,148
Hong Kong, via Isthmus and Sandwich Islands.....	6,838
Kingston, Jamaica.....	1,585
Liverpool, by Mercator's sailing.....	3,084
Liverpool, by Mercator and Great Circle.....	3,023
London, England.....	3,225
Manila, Philippine Islands, via the Isthmus.....	10,750
Mazatlan, Mexico, via Cape Horn.....	18,000
Mazatlan, " " via Panama.....	4,000
Melbourne, Australia, via Cape Horn.....	13,300
Melbourne, " " via Cape of Good Hope.....	12,895
Melbourne, " " via Panama.....	11,165
Mobile, Alabama.....	1,780
Monrovia, Liberia.....	3,850
Nagasaki, Japan.....	9,800
New Orleans.....	1,755
Norfolk, Virginia.....	300
Panama, via Isthmus of Panama.....	2,377
Panama, via Cape Horn.....	16,000
Pensacola, Florida.....	1,750
Pernambuco, Brazil.....	4,780
Philadelphia.....	250
Rio Janeiro, Brazil.....	5,920
St. John's, New Brunswick.....	800
St. Petersburg, Russia.....	4,420
San Blas, Mexico, via Cape Horn.....	17,500

Route Continued.	MILES.
San Blas, Mexico, via the Isthmus.....	3,800
San Diego, California, via Panama.....	4,500
San Diego, " " via Cape Horn.....	18,950
Sandwich Islands, via Isthmus of Panama.....	1,157
San Francisco, via Panama.....	5,240
San Francisco, via Greytown and Realajo (Nicaragua route).....	4,080
San Francisco, via Vera Cruz and Acapulco.....	4,470
(Vera Cruz to Acapulco, 370 miles.)	
San Francisco, via proposed Railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.....	4,400
San Francisco, via proposed Pacific Railroad, about.....	3,900
San Francisco, via Cape Horn.....	18,850
San Juan de Nicaragua, or Greytown.....	2,270
Savannah, Georgia.....	716
Shanghai, China, via Isthmus of Panama.....	10,400
Shanghai, " " via Cape of Good Hope.....	20,000
Shanghai, " " via Cape Horn.....	22,000
Southampton, England, via Mercator sailing.....	3,158
Southampton, via Mercator and Great Circle.....	3,087
Tahiti, via Panama.....	7,865
Tenerife, Canary Islands.....	2,940
Trieste, Austria.....	5,130
Valparaiso, via Isthmus of Panama.....	4,500
Valparaiso, via Cape Horn.....	12,900
Vera Cruz.....	2,200

DISTANCES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, TO MANY OF THE MOST PROMINENT SEAPORTS IN THE WORLD.

From SAN FRANCISCO to	MILES.
Acapulco, Mexico.....	2,000
Auckland, New Zealand, via Sandwich Islands.....	5,900
Calcutta, via Sandwich Islands.....	9,500
Canton, via Sandwich Islands.....	7,883
Liverpool, England, via Panama.....	8,200
Liverpool, " " via Cape Horn.....	17,350
Melbourne, Australia.....	7,280
Monterey, California.....	150
New York, via Panama.....	5,240
New York, via Nicaragua route.....	4,980
New York, via proposed Railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.....	4,400
New York, via Acapulco and Vera Cruz.....	4,470
New York, via proposed Pacific Railroad.....	3,900
New York, via Cape Horn.....	18,850
Panama.....	3,500
San Diego, California.....	500
Sandwich Islands.....	2,083
Shanghai, China, via Sandwich Islands.....	6,561
Shanghai, " " via Great Circle sailing.....	5,300
Singapore, East Indies, via Sandwich Islands.....	7,015
Sydney, Australia.....	6,533
Tahiti, Society Islands, via Sandwich Islands.....	4,433
Tehuantepec, Mexico.....	2,250

DISTANCES FROM NEW ORLEANS.

From NEW ORLEANS to	MILES.
Boston.....	2,000
Callao (port of Lima), via Panama.....	3,100
Galveston, Texas.....	444
Havana, Cuba.....	625
Liverpool.....	4,750
Melbourne, Australia, via Panama.....	10,120
New York.....	1,785

Route Continued.	MILES.
Panama, via the Isthmus.....	1,600
Philadelphia.....	1,745
Sandwich Islands, via Panama.....	6,380
San Francisco, via Panama.....	5,100
San Francisco, via Vera Cruz and Acapulco.....	3,155
Valparaiso, via Panama.....	4,420
Vera Cruz.....	815

DISTANCES FROM BOSTON. (See distances from New York.)

From BOSTON to	MILES.
Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	387
New Orleans.....	2,000
New York, via Cape Cod.....	390
Liverpool, via Mercator's sailing.....	2,883
Liverpool, via Mercator and Great Circle.....	2,849
Philadelphia.....	350
Southampton, via Mercator's sailing.....	2,883
Southampton, via Mercator and Great Circle.....	2,849

From HALIFAX to	MILES.
Galway, Ireland (by sea).....	2,130
Galway to Dublin (by land).....	135
Dublin to Holyhead.....	63
Holyhead to LONDON.....	263

Total, 2,591

Land Route.

From HALIFAX to	MILES.
St. John, New Brunswick.....	208
St. John to Waterville, Maine.....	200
Waterville to Portland, Maine.....	92
Portland to Boston, Massachusetts.....	105
Boston to NEW YORK.....	236
Total, 889	

Note.—The shortest route between Liverpool and America is by the Great Circle, or Curve, from Cape Clear, the extreme southern point of Ireland, to Cape Race, in Newfoundland, and thence down the coast to the various sea-ports. The distance between the two Capes, which is a common one to all the American ports, and measured carefully on a globe, is found to be, in round numbers, 33 degrees, or 1869 geographical miles.

DISTANCES FROM PHILADELPHIA. (See Distances from N. York.)

From PHILADELPHIA to	MILES.
Boston, Massachusetts.....	350
Charleston, South Carolina.....	700
Liverpool, via Mercator's sailing.....	3,114
Liverpool, via Mercator and Great Circle.....	3,083
New Orleans.....	1,745
New York.....	250
San Francisco, via Panama.....	5,200

DISTANCES FROM LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, TO THE MOST IMPORTANT SEA-PORTS OF THE WORLD.

From LIVERPOOL to	MILES.
Baltimore, via Mercator and Great Circle.....	3,375
Boston, via Mercator's sailing.....	2,225
Boston, via Mercator and Great Circle.....	2,849

Route Continued.	MILES.
Callao, via Cape of Good Hope.....	16,000
Calcutta, via Cape Horn.....	21,500
Calcutta, via Cape Horn.....	16,750
Callao (port of Lima), via Cape Horn.....	12,000
Callao, " " via Panama.....	5,850
Canton, via Cape of Good Hope.....	19,500
Canton, via Cape of Good Hope.....	18,000
Canton, via Panama.....	12,950
Guayquil, Ecuador, via Cape Horn.....	12,800
Guayquil, " " via Panama.....	5,150
Mazatlan, Mexico, via Cape Horn.....	16,500
Mazatlan, " " via Panama.....	1,580
New Orleans.....	4,750
New York, via Mercator's sailing.....	3,084
New York, via Mercator and Great Circle.....	3,023
Norfolk, Virginia.....	3,264
Panama, via Cape Horn.....	14,500
Panama, via Isthmus of Panama.....	4,500
Philadelphia, via Great Circle.....	3,083
Philadelphia, via Mercator's sailing.....	3,144
San Blas, Mexico, via Cape Horn.....	16,300
San Blas, " " via Panama.....	6,150
San Diego, California, via Cape Horn.....	17,000
San Diego, " " via Panama.....	850
San Francisco, via Cape Horn.....	17,350
San Francisco, via Panama.....	8,200
Shanghai, China, via Cape of Good Hope.....	18,500
Shanghai, " " via Cape Horn.....	20,500
Shanghai, " " via Panama.....	11,750
Valparaiso, Chile, via Cape Horn.....	11,400
Valparaiso, " " via Panama.....	7,150

TRACK FROM LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND,

And return, or a Voyage round the World, without crossing the Equator, via the Mediterranean Sea, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Sandwich Islands, and Panama.

Distance between places.	Whole distance.
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From LIVERPOOL to	MILES.
Gibraltar.....	1,500
Malta.....	2,000
Alexandria to Bombay, via the Red Sea.....	2,740
Bombay to Madras.....	1,340
Madras to Calcutta.....	780
Calcutta to Singapore.....	1,680
Singapore to Hong Kong.....	1,380
Hong Kong to Sandwich Islands.....	4,800
Sandwich Islands to Panama.....	4,780
Panama to LIVERPOOL.....	4,350

VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, FROM LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, To Melbourne, Australia, via Cape of Good Hope, returning via Port Nicholson, New Zealand, and Cape Horn.

Distance between places.	Whole distance.
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From LIVERPOOL to	MILES.
Cape of Good Hope.....	6,590
Cape of Good Hope to Melbourne, Australia, 5,650.....	12,240
Melbourne to Port Nicholson.....	1,200
Port Nicholson to Cape Horn.....	4,150
Cape Horn to LIVERPOOL.....	7,800

LAND ROUTES TO PLACES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

From BOSTON to	MILES.
Albany.....	200
Augusta, Me.....	165
Baltimore.....	148
Buffalo.....	498
Charleston, S.C.....	1,018
Chicago, via Canada (shortest route).....	1,013
Cincinnati, via Cleveland.....	1,033
Cincinnati, via Erie R.R. and Cleveland.....	933
Montreal, Canada (shortest route).....	323
New Orleans, La., (via Southern route).....	1,828
New York, via Hartford.....	235
Philadelphia.....	323
Portland, Me.....	165
Quebec, Canada.....	1,043
Richmond, Va.....	591
Savannah, Ga.....	1,143
St. Louis, via Chicago.....	1,293
St. Louis, via Cleveland and Indianapolis.....	1,205
Washington, D.C.....	460

Route Continued.	MILES.
Mobile, Ala.....	1,345
Montgomery, Ala.....	1,143
New Orleans.....	1,750
Niagara Falls.....	443
Pittsburg.....	353
Pottsville, Pa.....	933
Richmond, Va.....	591
Rochester, N. Y.....	258
Rock Island, via Chicago.....	1,023
Savannah, Ga.....	901
St. Louis, via Cleveland and Chicago.....	1,132
St. Louis, via Wheeling and Indianapolis.....	1,022
St. Louis, via Pittsburg and Cincinnati.....	1,049
Toronto, Canada, via Cattaraugus and Niagara.....	197
Washington, D.C.....	137

From BALTIMORE to	MILES.
Boston.....	420
Charleston, S.C.....	692
Chicago, Ill., via Wheeling and Cleveland.....	878
Cincinnati, via Wheeling and Central Ohio R.R.....	753
Cleveland, O., via Baltimore and Ohio R.R.....	429
Cleveland, O., via Pennsylvania R.R.....	409
Cumberland, Md.....	178
Elmira, N.Y.....	247
Harper's Ferry.....	82
Johnsboro, Tenn.....	524
New York.....	184
Niagara.....	415
Philadelphia.....	97
Pittsburg, via Pennsylvania R.R.....	330
Raleigh, N.C.....	342
Rock Island, Ill., via Chicago.....	1,009
Stanton, Va.....	197
St. Louis, via Wheeling, and Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.....	1,459
Washington, D.C.....	40
Wheeling, via Baltimore and Ohio R.R.....	390
Williamsport, Pa.....	109

From WASHINGTON to	MILES.
Baltimore.....	40
Boston.....	490
Buffalo, New York.....	442
Charleston, S.C.....	652
Chicago, Ill.....	864
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	669
Cleveland, Ohio.....	609
Corvallis, Oregon (overland).....	3,456
Detroit, Michigan.....	684
Galveston, Texas.....	1,800
Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	1,113
Memphis, Tennessee.....	1,476
Mexico, City, via New Orleans.....	2,409
Montreal, Canada.....	627
New Orleans, Louisiana.....	1,365
New York.....	224
Philadelphia.....	137
Quebec, Canada.....	772
Salt Lake City.....	2,672
San Francisco, California (overland).....	3,000
Santa Fe, New Mexico.....	2,192
St. Louis, Missouri.....	1,040
St. Paul, Minnesota.....	1,345
Toronto, Canada.....	625

From Council Bluffs to Salt Lake City and San Francisco.

From COUNCIL BLUFFS to	Place.	MILES.
Fort Leavenworth.....	250	250
Fort Kearney.....	65	425
Chimney Rock.....	205	630
Scott's Bluff.....	20	650
Fort Laramie.....	60	710
Red Buttes.....	165	865
Sweet Water River.....	60	925

Route Continued.	Place.	MILES.
Rock Independence.....	1	926
Great South Pass.....	110	1,036
Big Sandy.....	8	1,044
Green River.....	51	1,095
Fort Bridger.....	50	1,145
Beaver River.....	60	1,200
Yukon River.....	90	1,240
SALT LAKE CITY.....	45	1,285
Head of Humboldt River.....	315	1,600
Sink of the Humboldt.....	274	1,874
Sierra Nevada (summit).....	211	2,085
Sacramento City.....	140	2,225
SAN FRANCISCO.....	140	2,365

BUTTERFIELD'S OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE,

From St. Louis to San Francisco, via Arizona.

From ST. LOUIS to	Place.	MILES.
Tipton.....	160	160
Shackelford's.....	7	167
Muholland's.....	13	180
Burns.....	20	200
Warsaw.....	15	215
Buller's.....	9	224
Quincy.....	10	234
Yost's.....	16	250
Bolivar.....	16	266
Smith's.....	12	280
Evans.....	11	291
Springfield.....	9	300
Ashmore.....	13	313
Smith's.....	20	333
Couch's.....	24	357
Harburn's.....	16	373
Callagan's.....	40	392
Fayetteville.....	24	416
Parks.....	14	440
Brodie's.....	20	460
Wooley's.....	12	472
Port Smith.....	16	488
Walker's.....	15	503
Grayson's.....	17	520
Holloway's.....	17	537
Riddell's.....	17	554
Pusey's.....	17	571
Blackburn's.....	17	588
Waddell's.....	16	604
Gray's.....	15	619
Boggy Depot.....	17	636
Wall's.....	17	653
Fisher's.....	14	667
Colbert's Ferry.....	13	680
Shannon.....	14	694
Diamond.....	15	709
Guineville.....	15	724
Davidson's.....	17	741
Conolly's.....	24	765
Quebec, Canada.....	16	781
Salt Lake City.....	16	797
San Francisco.....	16	812
Fort Belknap.....	22	854
Francis's.....	13	867
Clear Fork.....	26	893
Smith's.....	12	905
Phantom Hill.....	30	935
Mountain Pass.....	16	951
Station No. 1.....	12	963
Fort Chadbourne.....	30	993
Grape Creek.....	22	1,015
Head of Concho.....	70	1,085
Horse Head Crossing.....	55	1,140
Mountain Crossing.....	65	1,205
Pope's Camp.....	40	1,245
Delaware Springs.....	24	1,269
Pinery.....	66	1,325
Candrus.....	36	1,361
Waco Tanks.....	36	1,361

Overland Mail Route Continued.

Franklin	30	1,391
Cottonwood	23	1,413
Fort Fillmore	55	1,468
Peacho	14	1,482
Cook's Springs	62	1,534
Mimbres River	18	1,552
Ojo de Vaca	31	1,583
Soldier's Fire Well	14	1,597
Stetue Pass	42	1,624
Apache Pass	35	1,659
Dragon Springs	40	1,690
San Pecho	23	1,722
Seneca Springs	22	1,745
Tucson	35	1,780
Pointer Mountains	18	1,799
Peacho	22	1,821
Socatoot	37	1,858
Maricopa Wells	22	1,880
Gila Rancho	40	1,920
Murderer's Grave	17	1,937
Oatman Flat	20	1,957
Flap Jack Rancho	20	1,977
Griswell's	15	1,992
Peterman's	12	2,004
Fillbuster Camp	19	2,022
Switzer's	13	2,041
Fort Yuma	20	2,061
Pilot Knob	10	2,071
Cook's Well	18	2,089
Indian Wells	22	2,111
Carriso Creek	32	2,143
Palm Springs	9	2,152
Vallejo	9	2,159
San Felipe	18	2,179
Warner's Rancho	16	2,195
Oak Grove	10	2,205
Tejano	12	2,217
Tejano	12	2,217
La Brea	21	2,252
Laguna Grande	21	2,252
Temascal	10	2,262
Rancho del Chino	20	2,282
San Jose	12	2,294
Marysville	12	2,306
Los Angeles	13	2,320
Cannego	12	2,333
San Fernando Mission	12	2,345
Hart's	8	2,353
King's	12	2,365
John Smith	10	2,375
French John's	24	2,399
Reed's	14	2,411
Fort Tejon	8	2,416
Sink of Tejon	15	2,434
Kern River Slough	14	2,448
Fort Kern	10	2,458
Posey Creek	10	2,470
Mountain House	15	2,488
Fountain Spring	12	2,497
Tule River	14	2,511
Redwood	12	2,523
Yuma	12	2,535
Cross Creek	12	2,548
Whitmore's Ferry	12	2,561
Elk Horn Spring	17	2,571
Fresno City	22	2,600
Whitcomb's Ferry	12	2,612
Temple's Rancho	15	2,634
Lone Willow	13	2,647
St. Louis Ranch	18	2,668
Pacheco Pass	17	2,682
Gilroy	17	2,695
Yuma House	13	2,713
San Jose	17	2,730
Mountain View	11	2,741
Redwood City	12	2,753
San Water	9	2,777
Chico	12	2,789
SAN FRANCISCO	12	2,789

MOUNTAINS OF THE WORLD.

MOUNTAINS are the most conspicuous and the most durable features of the land; they are the immediate offspring of the globe, and owe their origin less to surface action than any other of its features. They are generally composed of rocks of some description or other, of which there are three classes, which show that they have been produced by different causes. The first are those which have been produced by deeply-seated action, without any access to the atmosphere, or other agent of combustion or melting. They may be termed subterranean rocks; and, so far as observation has gone, they range from granite upwards to the older porphyry, or to the more iadurated species of the slaty or stratified rocks.

Secondly, there are those which appear to have undergone a greater or less degree of the action of combustion, which begin with porphyry and end with the more recent lavas which have been ejected from volcanoes. They may be termed igneous rocks, for though they have not, of course, been produced by fire, they show marks of its action.

Thirdly, there are stratified rocks, including, among others, the limestones, some of which are of crystalline texture, showing that they have been subjected to strong heat under very great pressure. The whole of this third division may be regarded as consisting of debris, produced and accumulated by surface action; the limestones, generally speaking, and also some of the others, having been formed in the ocean.

Besides their varied composition, and the grandeur which they add to the landscape, mountains are exceedingly useful in the grand economy of terrestrial nature. If they rise to lofty elevations, and have their escarpments steep and precipitous, they are not in themselves fertile; but they are the causes of fertility in the surrounding lands. They conduce to this effect in various ways, by generally abounding in springs, and pouring down living streams of water in all directions; the overflowing of these streams fertilizes the soil of the places which their waters flood; and the mountains elaborate out of the atmosphere a constant supply of water for them.

In most of the continents, and many of the islands, there are mountain summits which rise above the limit of the snow, and rise the higher the nearer they are to the equator. The snow melts to a certain extent, during the dry and warm season of the year, and thus gives out annually a highly beneficial supply of water. In high latitudes, where the elevation of the snow-line is less, and the melting of the snow produced more quickly, destructive floods often result, and carry everything before them; but, in all the more favorable places of the earth, the effect is generally the reverse.

Mountains are thus most interesting subjects for study, independently of those useful materials with which they abound, and which are most easily worked or obtained in mountain districts. The hills are the bones of a country, and determine its form just as the bones of an animal do; for, according to the direction of the hills must be the course of the rivers. If the hills come near the sea, the rivers are short, and their course very rapid; if they are a long way from the sea, the rivers are long and comparatively gentle. But rivers of the latter sort are generally navigable, and become large enough, near the sea, to be capable of receiving ships of great size. Here, then, cities will be built, and these will become rich and populous, and so will acquire popular importance. On the nature of the hills depend the mineral riches of a country; if they are composed of granite or slate, they may contain gold, silver, tin, and copper; if they are composed of limestone, they are very likely to have lead-mines; if of sand or gritstone, it is probable that there will be coal at no very great distance. On the contrary, if they are made up of the yellow limestone, or of chalk, or of clay, it is quite certain that they will contain neither coal, nor lead, nor any valuable mineral whatsoever. But on the mineral wealth of a country, and particularly on its having coal or not, depends the nature of the employment of its inhabitants, if they are in a civilized state.

Thus, then, on the direction and composition of the hills of a country depends, first of all, the size and character of its rivers. On the character of its rivers depend the situation and importance of its towns, and its greater or less facilities for internal communication and foreign trade. And again, on the composition of the hills depends the employment of the people, their number in a given space, and in a great degree the state of morals, intelligence, and political independence.

High as many of the mountains of the globe appear to be, when contrasting their height with any well-known object, they are insignificant in comparison with its general mass. Sir John Herschell compared the inequalities on the earth's surface to the roughness of the rind of an orange, the highest mountain being about five miles in perpendicular elevation, would be only 1-1000th part of the earth's diameter, consequently, on a globe sixteen inches in diameter, such a mountain would be represented by a

protuberance of not more than the 1-100th part of an inch. Now as there is no entire contineat, nor even any very extensive tract of land known, whose general elevation above the sea is anything like half this quantity, it follows that if we could construct a correct model of our earth, with its seas, continents, and mountains, on a globe sixteen inches in diameter, the whole of the land, with the exception of a few prominent points and ridges, must be comprised on it within the thickness of thin writing paper, and the highest hill would be represented by the smallest visible grain of sand.

Baron Humboldt has shown, by the closest calculation, that the entire range of the lofty Alps, which cover an area of 45,000 square miles, would, if reduced to powder, and spread over the continent of Europe, only raise its general surface twenty-one and a half feet; and that the Pyrenees, which divide France from Spain, would only have the effect of raising the same continent six feet; while the central table-land of Spain, the greatest height of which is only 1920 feet, would, if applied to the same purpose, raise the general land of Europe to the altitude of seventy-six feet.

The mean height of Europe has been determined to be 671 feet above the level of the sea; Asia, 1154 feet; and the united continent of America, 949 feet. South America, separated from the northern portion, maintains a general elevation of 1151 feet—about the same as that of Asia.

THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD, WITH THEIR HEIGHT IN FEET.

MOUNTAINS OF NORTH AMERICA.

Name.	Country.	Height in ft.
MT. ST. ELIAS, Russian America		17,780
POPOCATEPETL, Mexico		17,700
ORIZABA (Peak), Mexico		17,370
IZTACHUATL, Mexico		15,700
MT. HOOPER, British America		15,680
NEVADA DE TOLUCA, Mexico		15,500
SIERRA NEVADA, Mexico		15,450
MT. BROWN, Rocky Mountains, U. S.		15,800
MT. FAIRWEATHER, Russian America		15,000
FREEMONT'S PEAK, Rocky Mountains, U. S.		13,570
DE PEROTE, Mexico		13,416
LONG'S PEAK, Rocky Mountains, U. S.		13,400
JAMES'S PEAK, " "		11,500
LARAMIE PEAK, " "		11,000
SIERRA DE COBRE, Cuba		9,000
SERRANIA GRANDE, St. Domingo		9,000
SOUTH PASS, Rocky Mountains, U. S.		7,489
BLUE MTS., Jamaica		7,486
BLACK MT., or MT. MITCHELL, North Carolina, U. S.		6,476
ROAN MT., North Carolina		6,038
GRANDFATHER MT., North Carolina		5,560
MT. WASHINGTON, White Mountains, U. S.		6,226
MT. ADAMS, " "		5,759
MT. JEFFERSON, " "		5,657
MT. MADISON, " "		5,415
MT. MONROE, " "		5,349
MT. FRANKLIN, " "		4,850
MT. PLEASANT, " "		4,715
MT. MARCY, New York		5,468
MT. MCINTYRE, New York		5,200
DIX'S PEAK, " "		5,175
MT. SEWARD, " "		5,150
MT. MCMAHON, " "		5,000
SANTANONI MT., " "		5,000
BUFA DE COSHUICHIC, Sierra Madre, Mexico		7,918
MT. MANSFIELD, Green Mts., Vermont		4,279
PEAKS OF OTTER, Virginia		4,260
ROUND TOP, Catskill Mountains		3,800
HIGH PEAK, " "		3,700
SADDLE-BACK MT., Massachusetts		3,500

MOUNTAINS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

ACONCAGUA (volcano), Chilean Andes	23,915
CHIMBORAZO, Ecuador	21,427
NEVADA DE SOROTO, Bolivia	21,286
NEVADA DE LLIMANI, Bolivia	21,145
AREQUIPA (volcano), Peru	20,500
COTOPAXI, Ecuador	18,890
TOLIMA (volcano), New Grenada	18,000
CERRO DE POTOSI, Bolivia	16,150
PICHINCHA, Ecuador	15,940
SILLA DE CARACAS, Venezuela	8,700
ORGAN MTS., Brazil	7,458
MT. SARMIENTO, Terra del Fuego	6,822
CAPE HORN, Terra del Fuego	1,870

MOUNTAINS OF EUROPE.

MT. ELBRUZ,* Caucasian Mts	17,700
MT. KASBECK, " "	15,345
MONT BLANC, Alps	15,781
MONT ROSA, " "	15,585

* Elbruz and Kasbeck, the two greatest elevations of the Caucasian range, are frequently placed among the mountains of Asia. This range is the dividing line between Europe and Asia in the south. Elbruz and Kasbeck being on the north side of the Caucasian range, we have considered them as more properly belonging to the European quarter of the world. Mont Blanc, which has heretofore been considered the highest point in Europe, is, if our position be correct, superseded by Mt. Elbruz, which is 1919 feet higher.

Name.	Country.	Height in ft.
ORTLER SPITZ, Alps		15,430
CERVIN, " "		14,837
FURCA, " "		14,040
JUNGFRAU, " "		13,720
SCHNECKHORN, " "		13,397
CENIS, " "		11,460
GREAT ST. BERNARD, Alps		11,000
SIMPLON, Alps		11,000
MT. GOTTHARD, Alps		9,975
LITTLE ST. BERNARD, Alps		9,594
MULACHAZEN, Spain		11,673
PERDU, Pyrenees		11,283
MT. ETNA (volcano), Sicily		10,963
MT. BLANC, Pyrenees		10,200
MT. SCANDIUS, Balkan Mountains		10,000
SOMNITZ, Carpathian		8,540
ORBELUS, Greece		8,500
GUADARRAMA, Spain		8,496
VELINO, Naples		8,397
SNEEHATTAN, Norway		8,125
SKAGTOLTEN, " "		8,097
DOVRAFELDT, " "		4,875
MT. PARNASSUS, Greece		8,000
TAGETUS MT., " "		7,900
ATHOS, " "		6,770
MT. OLYMPUS, " "		6,500
HELICON, " "		5,740
DELPHI, " "		5,725
ST. ANGELO, Lipari Islands		5,280
STROMBOLI (volcano), Lipari Islands		3,000
SNOEFIALS, Iceland		5,100
PUT DE DOME, France		4,750
BEN MUICHDIU, Scotland		4,418
BEN NEVIS, " "		4,358
CAIRN GORM, " "		4,050
BEN LAWERS, " "		3,944
BEN MORE, " "		3,900
BEN WYVIS, " "		3,720
MT. VESUVIUS (volcano), Naples		3,978
MT. HECLEA (volcano), Iceland		3,970
SNOWDON, Wales		3,558
CADER IDIS, " "		3,550
SKIDDAW, England		3,022
CHEVIOT HILLS, England		2,658
PAPS OF JURA, Scotland		2,470
PLINLIMMON, Wales		2,460
SNAEFFEL, Isle of Man		2,000
PENTLAND HILLS, Scotland		1,700
WALVERN HILLS, England		1,450
ROCK OF GIBRALTAR, Spain		1,439

MOUNTAINS OF ASIA.

KUNCHINGINGA,* Himalaya M. tains	28,178
DHAWALAGHRI, " "	28,073
JEWABHI, " "	25,747
JAMNOUTRI, " "	25,500
DHAIKAI, " "	24,740
HINDOO KOOSH, " "	20,800
CHUMALAREE, Tibet	23,930
MT. ARARAT, Armenia	17,100
KLIOUTSHERSKI, Kamtschatka	16,512
AWATSKA (volcano), Kamtschatka	8,760
MT. LEBANON, Syria	9,520
MT. OLYMPUS, Asia Minor	9,100
MT. HOREB, Arabia Petraea	8,590
MT. SINAI, " "	7,500
PODROGALLA, Ceylon	8,250
MT. MELU, China	8,200
JESSE PEAK, Japan	7,680
ADAMS'S PEAK, Ceylon	7,420
MT. IDA, Asia Minor	5,440
MT. SION, Palestine	2,700
MT. CARMEL, " "	2,255
MT. TABOR, " "	2,050

MOUNTAINS OF AFRICA.

MT. KILIMANDJOR	20,000
MT. KENIA	19,500
MT. KEESHI, Abyssinia	15,000
PEAK OF TENERIFFE, Canary Islands	12,170
WILTSIN, Morocco	11,200
CLARENCE PEAK, Fernando Po	10,650
NIUEVELDT, Cape of Good Hope	10,000
COMPASSBERG, " "	10,000
FOGO PEAK, Cape Verde Islands	9,150
VOLCANO MT. Isle of Bourboa	7,680
FRIGO, Canary Islands	7,400
PEAK OF PICO, Azores	6,900
KOMBERG, Cape of Good Hope	5,000
TABLE MT., " "	3,582
DEVIL'S PEAK, " "	3,315
GREEN MT., Isle of Ascension	2,868
DIANA'S PEAK, St. Helena	2,692
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	1,000

MOUNTAINS OF OCEANICA.

MOUNA KEA, Sandwich Islands	18,400
MOUNA ROA, " "	16,020
MOUNA KIRANEA, " "	5,173
MT. OPHIR, Sumatra	13,840
GUNONG DEMP (volcano), Sumatra	12,465
PEAK, Otaheite, or Tahiti	10,895
BEN LOMOND, Van Diemen's Land	4,200
FOREST HILL, New South Wales	3,776

* This mountain, so far as our present knowledge goes, may be regarded as the highest on the globe; Dhawalaghri, formerly considered the highest, is now found to be a little over 100 feet lower, according to actual measurement. A new determination of the Dhawalaghri, however, it is said, gives this mountain the first rank among all snow-capped mountains of the Himalaya range.

LENGTH OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAIN-CHAINS IN THE WORLD, WITH THE HEIGHTS OF THEIR CULMINATING POINTS.

Mountain Chains.	Length. Miles.	Culminat- ing Points.	Height in feet.
PYRENEES, from the Mediterranean to the Bay of Biscay	225	Pic Nethou,	11,168
APPENINES, from the Maritime Alps, west of Genoa, to the southern extremity of Italy	800	Monte Corno,	9,523
ALPS, from Mont Blanc to the frontiers of Hungary, beyond Gratz and Laybach	450	Mont Blanc,	15,750
SCANDINAVIAN SYSTEM, taking successively the names of Thulian, Dovrefield, and Kaelen Mountains	900	Sneehaelten,	8,122
CAUCASUS, from the Black Sea to the Caspian, belonging equally to Europe and Asia	700	Elbrouz	17,796
URAL, common to Europe and Asia, from the Arctic Ocean to the river Ural, where it flows from east to west	1250	Deneskin Ka-men	5,387
ALTAI, forming the southern boundary of Siberia, from the affluents of the Irish to Lake Baikal	884	Biouloukha	11,063
THIAN-CHAS, from the intersection with the Bolor to the centre of Mongolia	1464		20,000
KOUENLIN, the northern boundary of Tibet, from the Bolor Chain to the sources of the Yellow River	1600	Karakorum,	18,000
HIMALAYAS, from the frontiers of China Proper, including the Hindoo Koosh, or Indian Caucasus, and the Persian Elbrouz, to the south-western extremity of the Caspian Sea	2800	Kunchin-ginga	28,178
BOLOR-TAGH, a meridional chain prolonged from the Punjab, in lat. 32° E, across the Himalaya and the Kouenlun to lat. 45° E	800	Tutucan-Mouteani,	20,480
ATLAS, from Cape Gehr, on the shore of the Atlantic, to the Gulf of Sidra, on the Mediterranean	2000	Miltsin	11,400
ANDES, from Cape Horn to the Isthmus of Panama	4550	Aconcagua,	23,915
ROCKY MOUNTAINS, of North America, including the Sea Alps of California and of the North-west Coast	3000	St. Elias,	17,780

ELEVATION OF SEVERAL REMARKABLE LOCALITIES, WITH SOME OF THE HIGHEST ALTITUDES ATTAINED BY MAN.

	Height in feet.
Culminating point of the Globe, Kunchinging, Himalaya	28,178
Ascent of Green, at London, in 1833, being the greatest height ever attained by a balloon	27,000
Culminating point of the Western Continent, Aconcagua, Andes	23,915
Ascent of Gay Lussac, in a balloon, at Paris, in 1804	22,900
Highest flight of the Condor of the Andes	21,000
Highest point reached by Humboldt on Chimborazo, in 1820	19,500
Manering Pass, in the Himalaya, crossed by Captain Gerard	18,612
Highest snow-line of the Himalaya	16,500
Mines of Potosi	10,080
Highest Pass of the Andes, in Bolivia	16,000
Good crops of wheat raised in Chinese Tartary	16,000
Highest snow-line of the Andes	15,800
Highest habitation of man in the Old World—table-land of Tibet	13,600
Highest inhabited spot on the Andes, farm of Antisana	13,435
Potosi, great square of the city	13,314
Titicaca Lake, Bolivia, South America	13,000
Culminating point of the Antarctic lands, Mount Erebus, supposed to be a volcano	12,400
Poplars found by Gerard, in the Himalaya, 12 feet in girth	12,000
Fogo Peak, Cape Verde Islands	11,380
Highest European Pass, that of Mont Cervin, Pennine Alps	11,100
Riobamba Pass, Andes	10,800
Highest growth of Peruvian bark	9,590
Quito, city	9,540
Pass of Sta. Maria, house, highest permanent habitation in Europe	9,272
Greatest height of the peach, apricot, and walnut, growing luxuriantly in the Himalaya	9,000
Highest carriage-road in Europe, across Mont Stelvio, Rhaetian Alps	8,850
Santa Fe de Bogota, Columbia	8,650
Pass of the Grimsel, Bernese Alps	8,400
Quito, plains	8,000
Hospice, St. Bernard	7,965
Mexico, city	7,470
Hospice, St. Gothard	6,808
Highest village of Europe, Soglio, in the Grisons	6,714
Source of the Loire	4,593
Culminating point of Great Britain, Ben Nevis, Scotland	4,368
Culminating point of England and Wales, Snowdon	3,571
Culminating point of Ireland, Gurrane Tual Magilluddy Reeks, Kerry	3,440
Culminating point of England, Sca Fell, Cumberland	3,166
Longwood House, residence of Bonaparte, St. Helena	2,000
Great Pyramid, Egypt	576

RIVERS OF THE WORLD.

THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS IN THE WORLD, THEIR LENGTH IN MILES, WITH THE AREA OF COUNTRY DRAINED BY THEM.

RIVERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

Names.	Length, Miles.	Area of country drained, Sq. miles.
MISSISSIPPI PROPER,* U. S., from its source to the Gulf of Mexico.....	2,900	
MISSOURI* RIVER, from its source to confluence with the Mississippi.....	3,000	1,237,311
MISSOURI-MISSISSIPPI, from its source to the Gulf of Mexico.....	4,300	
St. Lawrence, Canada.....	2,000	600,000
Rio GRANDE DEL NORTE, U. S.....	1,800	
YELLOWSTONE, U. S.....	1,600	
MACKENZIE, British America.....	1,500	300,000
NELSON AND WINNEPEG, Brit. America.....	1,400	250,000
RED RIVER, U. S.....	1,500	
ARKANSAS, U. S.....	1,300	250,000
OREGON, or COLUMBIA, U. S.....	1,200	
RIVER PLATTE, U. S.....	1,200	
KANSAS RIVER, U. S.....	1,200	
TENNESSEE, U. S.....	1,200	42,000
OTTAWA, Canada.....	1,200	
OHIO, U. S.....	1,000	200,000
CANADIAN (branch of the Arkansas).....	1,000	
Rio Colorado, California.....	800	
WASHITA, U. S.....	800	
NEOSHO, U. S.....	800	
BRAZOS, Texas.....	650	
ALABAMA, U. S.....	600	40,000
CUMBERLAND, U. S.....	600	18,000
WISCONSIN, U. S.....	600	
DES MOINES, U. S.....	600	
WHITE RIVER, U. S.....	600	
WABASH, U. S.....	550	
APALACHICOLA (including the CHATTAHOOCHEE), U. S.....	550	
St. Peter's, or MINNESOTA, U. S.....	500	
OSAGE, U. S.....	500	
SUSQUEHANNA, U. S.....	350	30,000
POTOMAC, U. S.....	380	13,500
SAVANNAH, U. S.....	450	
ROCK, U. S.....	450	
Rio GILA, U. S.....	400	
ILLINOIS, U. S.....	400	24,000
JAMES, U. S.....	370	10,500
IOWA, U. S.....	350	
PENOBSCOT, U. S.....	350	
NECKES, U. S.....	350	
SABINE, U. S.....	350	
SACRAMENTO, California.....	350	
SAN JOAQUIN, ".....	350	
CONNECTICUT, U. S.....	325	
HUDSON, U. S.....	300	
DELAWARE, U. S.....	300	12,000
KASKASKIA, U. S.....	300	
KENNEBEC, U. S.....	250	

RIVERS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

AMAZON.....	3,550	2,330,000
RIO DE LA PLATA.....	2,150	1,242,000
MADEIRA (chief branch of the Amazon),	1,800	
TOCANTINS.....	1,370	381,000
ARAGUAY.....	950	
RIO NEGRO.....	1,400	
SAN FRANCISCO, Brazil.....	1,275	
ORINOCO.....	1,150	300,000
PURUS (branch of the Amazon).....	1,250	
XINGU, ".....	1,250	
JAPURA, ".....	1,200	
TAPAJOS, ".....	1,000	
PUTUNAYO, ".....	1,000	
JURUA, ".....	850	
JUTAY, ".....	800	
MAGDALENA, New Grenada.....	850	

RIVERS OF EUROPE.

VOLGA, Russia in Europe.....	2,350	640,000
DANUBE, Austria and Turkey.....	1,725	310,000
DNIEPER, Russia.....	1,240	200,000
Don, ".....	1,110	205,000
Rhine, Germany and Holland.....	650	70,000
Volga, Russia.....	1,000	125,000
Vistula, Poland and Prussia.....	650	70,000
Loire, France.....	620	48,000
Elbe, Prussia.....	580	50,000
Rhone, France.....	540	
Duna, Russia.....	490	
Dniester, Russia.....	430	
Tagus, Spain and Portugal.....	520	28,760
Meuse, Prussia and Holland.....	520	
Seine, France.....	480	26,200
Oder, Prussia.....	460	43,926
Douro, Spain and Portugal.....	455	35,000
Ebro, Spain.....	410	
Po, Italy.....	380	27,000
Thames, England.....	200	5,000
Shannon, Ireland.....	220	
Severn, England.....	210	
Tiber, Italy.....	210	

RIVERS OF ASIA.

YANG-TSE-KIANG, or KIANKU, China.....	3,320	750,000
YENISEI, Asiatic Russia.....	3,230	1,040,000
Ob, ".....	2,670	1,250,000
LENA, ".....	2,770	800,000
Amur, Manchuria.....	2,740	853,000
HOANG-HO, China.....	2,300	710,000
INDUS, Hindostan.....	2,200	410,000
CAMBODIA, Anam.....	1,500	

* See Descriptions of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

Names.	Length, Miles.	Area of country drained.
GANGES, Hindostan.....	1,940	416,000
BURRAMPOOTER, Hindostan.....	2,000	
EUPHRATES, Asiatic Tartary.....	1,720	230,000
SIRON, or OXUS, Tartary.....	1,300	
SIRRI, or JAXARTES.....	1,200	
OURAL.....	1,050	
MAY-KIANG, or CAMBODIA, China.....	1,700	
AMOO, Tartary.....	1,610	
SI-KIANG, China.....	1,050	
MENAM, or SIAM.....	1,080	

RIVERS OF AFRICA.

NILE, Egypt, &c., computed at.....	3,600	1,425,000
NIGER, Soudan, ".....	3,000	800,000
ZAIHE, or CONGO.....	1,400	
SENEGAL, Senegambia.....	1,140	
GAMBIA, ".....	800	
ORANGE, Cape Colony.....	1,050	
ZAMBESE, Mozambique, &c.....	950	

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND ITS GREAT TRIBUTARIES.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, with its chief tributary, the Missouri, forms not only the longest, but one of the most important rivers in the world. It is (including all its tributary streams,) entirely within the boundaries of the United States.

This great river was discovered as early as 1672, yet its true source was not fully determined until its exploration by Mr. Schoolcraft, in 1832; it was then found to take its rise in the small lake Itasca, which is situated in 47° 10' N. Lat., and 94° 54' W. Long. from Greenwich.

This lake forms a beautiful sheet of transparent water, about eight miles in length; its shape is irregular, and it is situated among hills covered with pine forests, and fed by springs. It is 3160 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and elevated about 1680 feet above the ocean.

This river drains an extent of territory which, for fertility and vastness, is unequalled upon the globe. The territory, termed the "Mississippi valley," extends from the sources of the Mississippi in the north, to the Gulf of Mexico in the south, and from the Alleghany Mountains on the east, to the Rocky Mountains on the west. Or, to give its outline more definitely, we will take a position on the Gulf of Mexico, where it empties its accumulated waters, and run a line northward to the Rocky Mountains, from whence issue the sources of the Arkansas, Platte, and other smaller streams; from this point, along the Rocky Mountains, to the sources of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers; around the northern sources of the latter river to the head-waters of Red River, a branch of the Assiniboine; around the sources of the Mississippi proper, to the head-waters of the Wisconsin and Illinois Rivers; between the confuents of the lakes, and those of the Ohio, to the extreme source of the Alleghany River; along the dividing-line between the sources of streams flowing into the Ohio River, and those flowing towards the Atlantic; between the confuents of the Tennessee, and those streams emptying into Mobile Bay; between the sources discharged into the Mississippi, and those into the Tombigbee and Pearl Rivers; to the mouth of the Mississippi, and from its mouth to the outlet of the Atchafalaya. The whole presenting an outline of more than 6,000 miles, or an area of about 1,237,311 square miles, divided as follows:—

	Sq. miles.
Valley of the Missouri.....	510,000
" " Lower Mississippi.....	350,000
" " Ohio.....	210,000
" " Upper Mississippi.....	187,210
Total, 1,237,311	

The Mississippi River is navigable for steamboats, with but partial interruption, as far north as the Falls of St. Anthony, a distance of 2037 miles, and, at seasons, as far as Sauk Rapids, about 100 miles farther; its course, however, is extremely crooked, and not unfrequently a bend occurs from 20 to 30 miles round, where the distance across is not more than a mile or two. In some instances, however, these distances have been shortened, by what is termed "cut-offs," which are made by opening a narrow channel across the neck of a bend, when, on admitting the water, the current, running with such velocity, soon forms a channel both wide and deep enough for the largest steamboats to go through. The navigation is frequently rendered dangerous, owing to the mighty volume of water washing away from some projecting point large masses of earth, with its huge trees, which are carried down the stream. Others, again, are often imbedded in the mud, with their tops rising above the water, and not unusually causing the destruction of many a fine craft. These are called, in the phrase of the country, "snags" and "sawyers." The whirls, or eddies, caused by the striking peculiarities of the river in the uniformity of its meanders, are termed "points" and "bends," which have the precision, in many instances, as though they had been struck by the sweep of a compass. These are so regular, that the flat-boatmen frequently calculate distances by them: instead of the number of miles, they estimate their progress by the number of bends they have passed.

A short distance from its source, the Mississippi becomes a tolerable-sized stream; below the Falls of St. Anthony, it is half a mile wide, and below the Des Moines Rapids it assumes a medial width and character to the mouth of the Missouri. About fifteen miles below the mouth of the St. Croix River, the Mississippi expands into a beautiful sheet of water, called *Lake Pepin*, which is twenty-four miles long, and from two to four miles broad. The islands, which are numerous, and many of them large, have, during the summer season, an aspect of great beauty, possessing a grandeur of vegetation which contributes much to the magnificence of the river. The numerous sand-bars are the resort, during the season, of innumerable swans, geese, and water-fowl. The Upper Mississippi is a beautiful river, more so than the Ohio; its current is more gentle, its water clearer, and it is a third wider. In general, it is

a mile wide, yet for some distance before commingling its waters with the Missouri it has a much greater width. At the junction of the two streams it is a mile and a half wide. The united stream, flowing from thence to the mouth of the Ohio, has an average width of little more than three-quarters of a mile. On its uniting with the Missouri, it loses its distinctive character: it is no longer the gentle, placid stream, with smooth shores and clean sand-bars, but has a furious and boiling current, a turbid and dangerous mass of waters, with jagged and dilapidated shores. Its character of calm magnificence, that so delighted the eye above, is seen no more.

The Mississippi River differs in peculiarity of character from that of any other river upon the globe; its entire course being directly from north to south, consequently it embraces a great variety of climates and productions, which it otherwise could not do, if its course was in an opposite direction.

One would naturally suppose, from the extent of country drained by this river, that the spring floods would be very great; but it must be remembered that, the course of the river being from north to south, and, as the return of the warm season advances in a contrary direction, its icy fetters are gradually removed, the surplus waters, therefore, being allowed time to pass off through its natural channel into the Gulf of Mexico. During times of great freshets, however, the banks are frequently washed away, thereby causing great destruction of life and property. This is termed a *crevasse*.

The lower part of Louisiana has been formed by deposits from the sea, and, lying very low, is at all times subject to inundation.

For a distance of three hundred miles along the river bank, the country back from the stream is, in many places, lower than high-water mark; and, for a distance of 130 miles or more, an artificial bank or mound, called a *levee*, has been constructed, to confine the river to its natural channel. This embankment is composed of clay or green turf, strengthened with cypress logs, and varies from 5 to 15 feet in height, and from 10 to 30 feet in width. When the river is full, the prospect of rich fields, teeming with luxuriant crops, and studded with villas and villages full of life and animation, lying below the level of the river, is a novel, and, to the stranger, a startling sight.

Below the mouth of the Ohio the islands in the Mississippi have all been numbered; but at present the numbers are very irregular, owing to the circumstance of many being washed away by the force of the moving waters, and new ones continually forming.

This "growing up" of the islands of the Mississippi, is one of the most striking characteristics of this mighty river, and one that would not present itself to the eye of a voyager passing along the stream, unless the islands that were growing up were pointed out, and the philosophy of the phenomenon explained to him, which is as follows:—"Where the current strikes diagonally off from a point above the head of an island, the eddying waters produce a sand-bar under the point at the mouth of the 'chute,' or channel round the island. Upon this bar collects the alluvial soil of the river, from which spring the young cotton-woods, which, being of very rapid growth, soon shoot up into tall trees, and completely shut out the channel from the view of the river. The 'chutes' behind the islands then form lakes. Upon the waters of these lakes congregate all kinds of aquatic fowl—swans, geese, ducks, pelicans, and the like."

South of the thirty-third degree of latitude may be seen the first view of the *Spanish Moss*, hanging in gloomy grandeur from the boughs of the cypress trees. Here, also, is the *Palmetto*, with its broad, fan-like leaf, the lofty cotton-wood, the sea-grass, the impenetrable cypress-brake, and all the concomitants of a southern forest. Alligators are also not unfrequently seen, reposing upon a log, and basking in the noonday sun, in descending the Mississippi from about this latitude.

The MISSOURI RIVER enters the Mississippi a little below Lat. 39° north. Owing to its carrying a greater volume of water than the latter river, and besides imparting its own general character to it, some writers have thought its name should have been given the stream from its junction to the Gulf of Mexico.

This, the greatest tributary of the Mississippi River, rises in the Rocky Mountains, a short distance from the head-waters of the Columbia, and nearly in the same parallel of latitude as the Mississippi River. It is formed by three streams, which unite not far from the base of the principal range of the mountains; these are denominated Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin, and are in 45° 10' N. Lat., and 110° W. Long. After this union, the river continues a considerable distance to be still a foaming mountain-torrent; it then spreads into a broad, and comparatively gentle stream, with numerous islands. The river then becomes almost a continued cataraet for about 17 miles, during which its perpendicular descent is about 362 feet. Its course continues rapid for some distance farther.

The YELLOWSTONE, one of the principal tributaries of the Missouri, rises in the same range of mountains with the main stream. It enters from the south by a mouth 850 yards wide, and is a broad and deep river, having a course of about 1600 miles. The PLATTE, another of its great tributaries, rises in the same range of mountains with the parent stream, and measured by its meanders, is supposed to have a course of about 2000 miles before it joins that river. At its mouth it is nearly a mile wide, but is very shallow, and is not bostable except at its highest floods. The KANSAS is a very large tributary, having a course of about 1200 miles, and is boatable for most of the distance. The OSAGE is a large and important branch of the Missouri; it is boatable for 660 miles, and interlocks with the waters of the Arkansas. The GASCONADE, boatable for 66 miles, is important from having on its banks extensive pine forests, from which the great supply of plank and timber of that kind is brought to St. Louis.

Above the River Platte, the open and prairie character of the country begins to develop, extending quite into the banks of the river, and stretching for it indefinitely, in naked grass plains, where the traveller may wander for days without seeing either wood or water. Beyond the "Council Bluffs," which are situated about 600 miles up the Missouri, commences a country of great interest and grandeur, denominated the Upper Missouri. It is composed of vast and almost boundless grass plains, through which run the Platte, the Yellowstone, and the other rivers of this ocean of grass. Buffaloes, elk, antelopes, and mountain sheep abound. Lewis and Clark, and other respectable

travellers, relate having found here large and singular petrifications, both animal and vegetable. On the top of a hill they found the petrified skeleton of a huge fish, 45 feet in length. The herds of the gregarious animals, particularly the buffalo, are innumerable. Such is the general character of the country until we approach the spurs of the Rocky Mountains.

The OHIO RIVER enters the Mississippi at about 37° of N. Latitude. It is formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela, the former being navigable for keel-boats as far as Olean, in the State of New York, a distance of about 250 miles; the latter is navigable for steamboats to Brownsville, 60 miles, and by keel-boats upwards of 175 miles. At Pittsburg commences the Ohio, and, after running a course of about 1000 miles, unites its waters with those of the Mississippi. No other river of the same length has such a uniform, smooth, and placid current. Its average width is about 2400 feet, and the descent, in its whole course, is about 400 feet. At Pittsburg it is elevated about 1150 feet above the ocean. It has no fall, except a rocky rapid of 22½ feet descent at Louisville, around which is a canal 2½ miles long, with locks sufficiently capacious to admit large steamboats, though not of the largest class. During half the year this river has a depth of water allowing of navigation by steamboats of the first class through its whole course. It is, however, subject to extreme elevations and depressions. The average range between high and low water is probably 50 feet. Its lowest stage is in September, and its highest in March. It has been known to rise 12 feet in a night. Various estimates have been made of the rapidity of its current, but, owing to its continually varying, it would be difficult to assign any very exact estimate. It has been found, however, according to the different stages of the water, to vary between one and three miles: in its lowest, however, which is in the autumn, a floating substance would probably not advance a mile an hour.

Between Pittsburg and its mouth it is diversified by many considerable islands, some of which are of exquisite beauty, besides a number of low-heads and sand-bars, which in low stages of the water greatly impede the navigation. The passages between some of the islands and the sand-bars at their head, are among the difficulties of the navigation of the Ohio.

ARKANSAS RIVER enters the Mississippi on its west side, south of Lat. 34°, after flowing a course of about 2000 miles; it is one of the largest tributaries of that mighty stream. It rises in the Rocky Mountains, from which it pours a broad and deep stream upon the arid and sandy plains below. The sand and the dry surrounding atmosphere absorb the water to such a degree, that, in any season, it may be forced many hundreds of miles below the mountains. Some of its tributaries are so impregnated with salt, as to render even the waters of the main stream unpotable. The alluvial earth along the banks contains so much salt, that cattle are said sometimes to be killed by eating it. To the distance of about 400 miles from its mouth it has many lakes and bayous. In the spring floods steamboats can ascend it nearly to the mountains.

The RED RIVER, which joins the Mississippi in about 31° N. Lat., is one of its principal western tributaries. It takes its rise in New Mexico, near Santa Fé, and flows a course of about 1500 miles, during which it receives a number of other streams that water an extensive region of country. Much of the land is of great fertility; and cotton, the sugar-cane, corn, tobacco, and many other useful productions can be raised upon it. Perhaps the greatest drawback to the early settlement of this noble river, is the existence of a vast obstruction to the navigation, called the *Raft*, which extends a distance of about 70 miles along the river. This great obstruction was, in a measure, removed by order of the Federal Government, during the years 1834-5; but, owing to the enormous deposits of this river, another has since been formed, the lower portion of the raft extending to within thirty miles of Shreveport, La. During periods of high water, boats of light draught are enabled to avoid the raft by passing through the channels formed during these times. This raft consists of an immense mass of timber and fallen trees, brought down from the upper sources of the river, and which found a lodgment here. It causes a great expansion of the river, to the width of about twenty-five miles, which spreads at the raft into a number of narrow channels. Weeds and small trees have taken root upon the surface of this timber, and grow above the waters. Above the raft the river is broad and deep, and is navigable by steamboats, at seasons, for 1000 miles; keel-boats, however, can usually pass over it.

ESTIMATED EXTENT, IN MILES, OF STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE RIVERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY, BY A GOVERNMENT TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER.

MISSISSIPPI AND BRANCHES, AS FOLLOWS:—Mississippi proper, 2000. St. Croix, 80. St. Peter's, 120. Chippeway, 70. Black, 60. Wisconsin, 180. Rock, 250. Iowa, 110. Cedar, 60. Des Moines, 250. Illinois, 245. Maramee, 60. Kaskaskia, 150. Big Muddy, 5. Ohio, 60. Forked Deer, 195. Big Hatchee, 75. St. Francis, 300. White, 500. Big Black, 60. Spring, 50. Arkansas, at high water, 850; at other seasons, 600. Canadian, 60. Neosho, 60. Yazoo, 300. Tallahatchee, 300. Yalabusha, 130. Big Sunflower, 80. Little Sunflower, 70. Big Black, 150. Bayou de Glaze, 90. Bayou Carré, 140. Bayou Rouge, 40. Bayou la Fourche, 60. Bayou Plaquemine, 12. Bayou Teche, 96. Grand River, 12. Bayou Sorrelle, 12. Bayou Chien, 5.—Total, 7097 miles.

OHIO AND BRANCHES.—Ohio proper, 1000 miles. Alleghany, 200. Monongahela, 60. Muskingum, 70. Knawha, 65. Big Sandy, 50. Sciota, 50. Salt River, 35. Green, 150. Barren, 30. Wabash, 400. Cumberland, 400. Tennessee, 720.—Total, 3292 miles.

MISSOURI AND BRANCHES.—Missouri proper, 1800. Yellowstone, 300. Platte, 40. Kansas, 150. Osage, 275. Grand, 90.—Total, 2655 miles.

RED RIVER, AND BRANCHES, BAYOUS, &c.—Red River proper, 1500 miles. Washita, 375. Saline, 100. Little Missouri, 50. Bayou D'Arbonne, 60. Bayou Bartholomew, 150. Bayou Boeuf, 150. Bayou Macon, 175. Bayou Louis, 30. Tenas River, 150. Lake Bistenaw, 60. Lake Caddo, 75. Sulphur Fork, 100. Little River, 65. Kiamichi, 40. Boggy, 40. Bayou Pierre, 150. Atchafalaya, 360.—Total, 3630 miles.